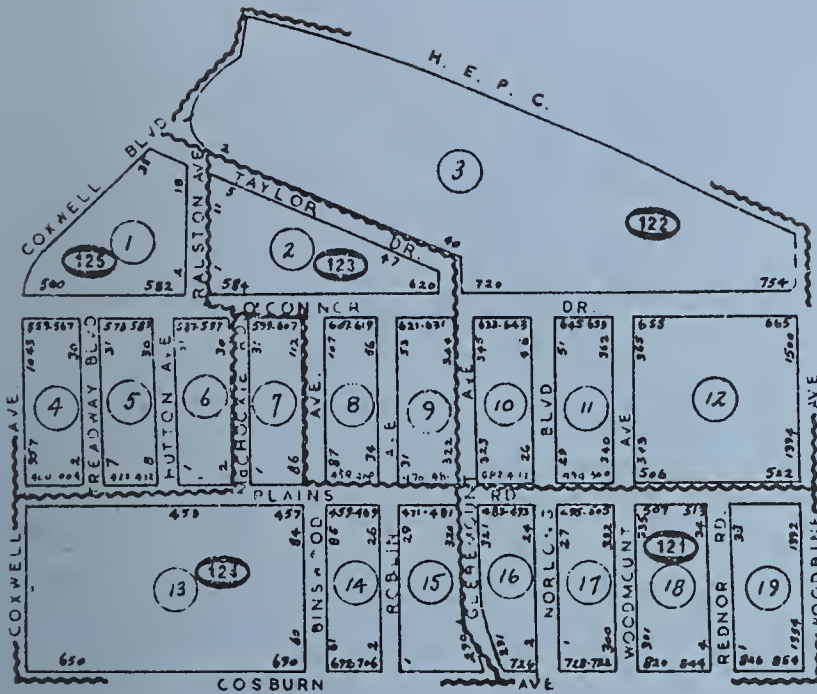


K.R. Morgan

# A STANDARD PROPERTY IDENTIFIER FOR ONTARIO — A PROPOSAL



CENSUS TRACT 188

TORONTO C. M. A.

## URBAN ROLL NUMBER

CENSUS DIV.	URBAN MUN	T	CENSUS T.R./ENUM. AREA NO	BLOCK NUMBER	PARCEL NUMBER	PAR SUB NO.	TENANT NUMBER

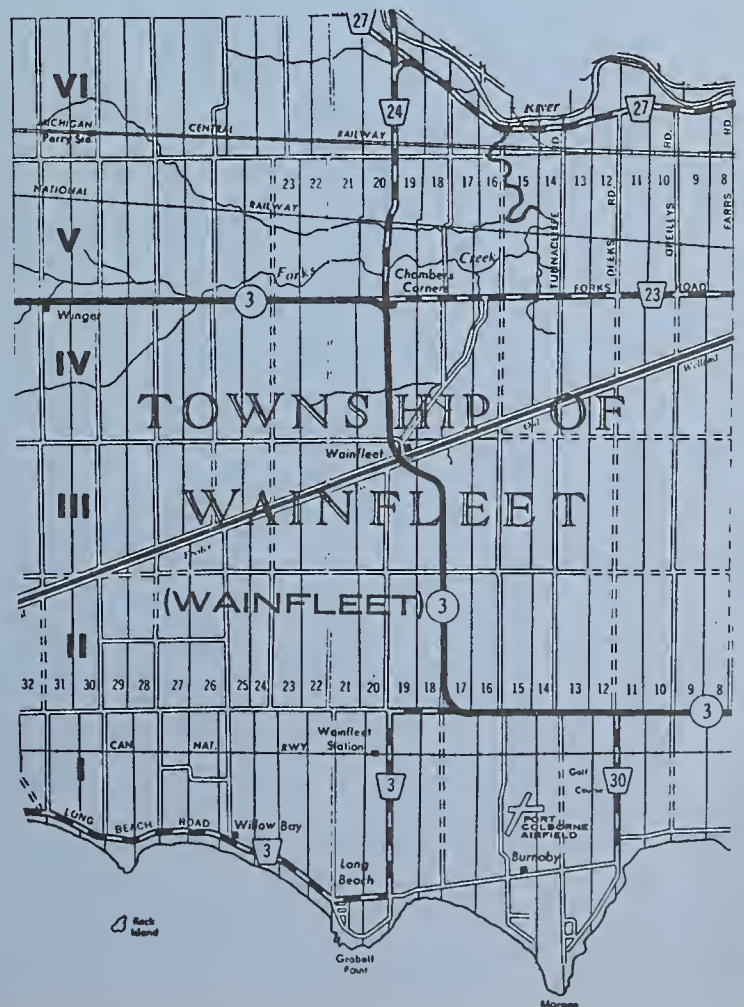
## RURAL ROLL NUMBER

CENSUS DIV.	RURAL MUN.	T	CONC./SEC. CODE	LOT/1/4 SECTION CODE	PARCEL NUMBER	PAR SUB NO.	TENANT NUMBER

**Assessment Services**  
**Standards Branch**  
**Ministry Of Revenue**  
**1972**

HJ  
 4293  
 .057  
 .S72

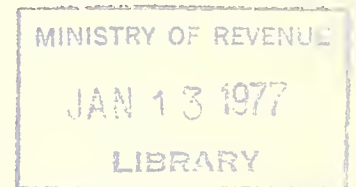
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ASSESSMENT DIVISION					
ITEM					
C	REF. NO.	CAT.	GEOGRAPH'L	AGENCY	DOCUMENT



ASSESSMENT DIVISION

Assessment Roll Number  
Proposal and Recommendations  
to

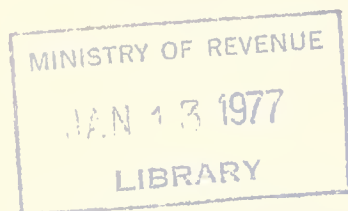
STATISTICS CANADA

Assessment Standards Branch  
Assessment Services Section

1973

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REV  
1973-005

1947



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SECTION I - PREFACE: SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following represents the overall recommendations that the Assessment Division feels are necessary for a workable Roll Number based on Statistics Canada data. We recommend that:

A. General

1. All information supplied from Statistics Canada must be made available on a municipal basis (by C.T., E.A., Block).
2. Due to the continual creation of regional governments in Ontario, Statistics Canada should relax their requirement of fixed C.T. boundaries, and create new C.T.'s to conform to the new municipal boundaries.
3. Any rural zone absorbed by an urban municipality should not be re-designated until the next census, at which time new C.T./E.A.'s could be assigned to the incorporated area. This would apply to any boundary changes on the municipal or regional level.
4. If part of the territory acquired under regional government is presently Census Tracted, then all of that territory be divided into C.T.'s.
5. Statistics Canada should keep the Assessment Division up-to-date on any changes expected in their census data (C.T.'s, C.A., E.A.'s) in the next census.
6. A unique code should be assigned to all Regional Municipalities to be equivalent to a Census Division classification. This has become necessary due to the extreme changes that can occur in the municipal structure within the Regional Municipality (e.g. Timmins-Porcupine and Oshawa regions).

B. Specific

7. "Imaginary" lines should be eliminated from use in delineating E.A.'s and Blocks (See 2.2.3).
8. The use of "block groups" should be minimal and should not be required in defining a specific area or property. This category would hamper the retrieval of data by a user, would result in the complete re-numbering of all blocks, and would probably require the use of "imaginary" lines in its delineation.
9. Each C.T. & E.A. should have blocks within it numbered consecutively and contiguously from block "1" through to block "n" so that some discernible pattern of numbering is established.



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<https://archive.org/details/standardproperty00onta>



## SECTION II: THE CURRENT PROBLEMS

### A. Purpose of the Roll Number in Assessment

The original purpose of creating and using a roll number system was to provide a convenient and standard identifier of properties on which all data could be processed and referenced.

Up to the time of the Provincial take-over of assessment in 1970, the responsibility of carrying out this function lay with the individual municipalities. As a result, there existed numerous versions of a roll number based mainly on a hierarchial system of County/Municipality/Ward/Polling Subdiv./Parcel/Tenant. Upon Provincial assumption of assessment, the existing form of roll number identifier was maintained on a municipality basis. However, some adjustments were made recently to this identifier, in order to provide a more stable code, irrespective of any political changes that may occur.

### B. Problems of Existing Roll Number System

There are a number of problems inherent in the present form and application of the roll number. These problems can be summarized as follows:

- (i) There does not exist a standard roll number across the province, but a series of roll numbers applicable to only one or a group of municipalities.
- (ii) The roll number does not provide codes that are detailed enough for identifying an individual property quickly (i.e. rural properties).
- (iii) There is only a minimum of potential for any historical retrieval of information for purposes of long term studies for specific properties.
- (iv) The present roll number, not being standardized, cannot be quickly accessed for specific information by Head Office, in order to supply data for any requests from outside users.
- (v) Recent attempts to standardize the roll have been inadequate and have led to more confusion.



### SECTION III: THE INTERIM PROPOSAL FOR A STANDARD ROLL NUMBER

#### A. Overview

The purpose of the proposal is to develop a standard method of coding for the Assessment Roll Number in the Province of Ontario. For urban areas it is proposed that parcels of property be identified within Blocks (zones enclosed by streets, railway lines, watercourses or other readily identifiable topographical features, or by municipal boundaries) which in turn will be numbered within Census Tracts (CT) or Enumeration Areas (EA) as defined by Statistics Canada. For those rural areas where Statistics Canada has not coded Block numbers within CT's or EA's, it is proposed that a code based on concessions and lots (or sections and quarter-sections), as defined in the Township surveys, be used. (See part 3 in text).

The basic format of the roll number for both urban and rural municipalities is shown below:

#### (i) Urban Coding Format

CENSUS DIV.	MUN.	T	CENSUS T.R./ ENUM. AREA NO	BLOCK NUMBER	PARCEL NUMBER	PAR SUB NO.	TENANT NUMBER	TOTAL NO. OF DIGITS		
2	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	4	22

#### (ii) Rural Coding Format

CENSUS DIV.	MUN.	T	CONC./SEC. CODE	LOT/ 1/4 SECTION CODE	PARCEL NUMBER	PAR SUB NO.	TENANT NUMBER	TOTAL NO. OF DIGITS
2	2	1	4	5	3	1	4	22



FORMAT CODES:

Cen. Div: Census Division - County, District, Reg. Mun., Metro Area (Statistics Canada).

Mun: City, Town, Village, Township.

Code Type: Indicates type of coding format (urban or rural).

C.T./E.A.: Census Tract/Enumeration Area (Statistics Canada).

Block No.: Individual Block within a Census Tract or Enumeration Area (Statistics Canada).

Concession/Section: Township concession or section.

Lot/quarter Section: Township lot or quarter section within a sectional township.

Parcel No.: Number given to individual parcel of land within a block or lot.

Parcel Sub-No.: Number given to a parcel of land resulting from a division of a larger parcel.

Tenant: The assessable unit either in a house or high-rise occupied by a tenant.

B. Roll Number Format: Standard Geographical and Political Classification

1. Political Codes

1.1 Census Divisions

The problem in connection with the Census Division, or county code, arises as a result of regional government. Up to the present, regional governments have tended to reorganize municipalities, urban and rural, only within a county or group of counties.

There are several examples of this occurrence. The Regional Municipality of Niagara combined the counties of Lincoln and Welland, but the municipalities within the regional grouping fortunately observed the old county boundaries, and therefore the continuation of the census division coding on the old county basis was not of consequence.

In the Regional Municipality of York only the balance of York County outside of Metro Toronto was incorporated and did not include territory of any other county. For the District Municipality of Muskoka, the old District of Muskoka was reorganized and a portion of Finlayson township in Nipissing was added. (Figure 1) Fortunately, since Finlayson was only a survey township, it had no code in the S.G.C. Consequently, no coding problem appeared as a result of transferring part of the township from Nipissing to Muskoka. Even in the case of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, a coding problem was avoided when the whole of Cumberland township was separated from the United Counties of Prescott and Russell and included with the regional organization. However, Statistics Canada continues to code Cumberland Township as part of Prescott-Russell despite its legal separation. (Figure 2)







DEPARTMENT OF MINISTERS AFFAIRS  
COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH

DISTRICT  
MUNICIPALITY  
OF  
MUSKOKA  
ANNEXED  
AREA

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY  
1187  
0.5 M  
MUNICIPALITY

- REGIONAL
- COUNTY (OR DISTRICT)
- LOCAL
- UNINCORPORATED

NOT ALL BATES BOUNDARIES SHOWN

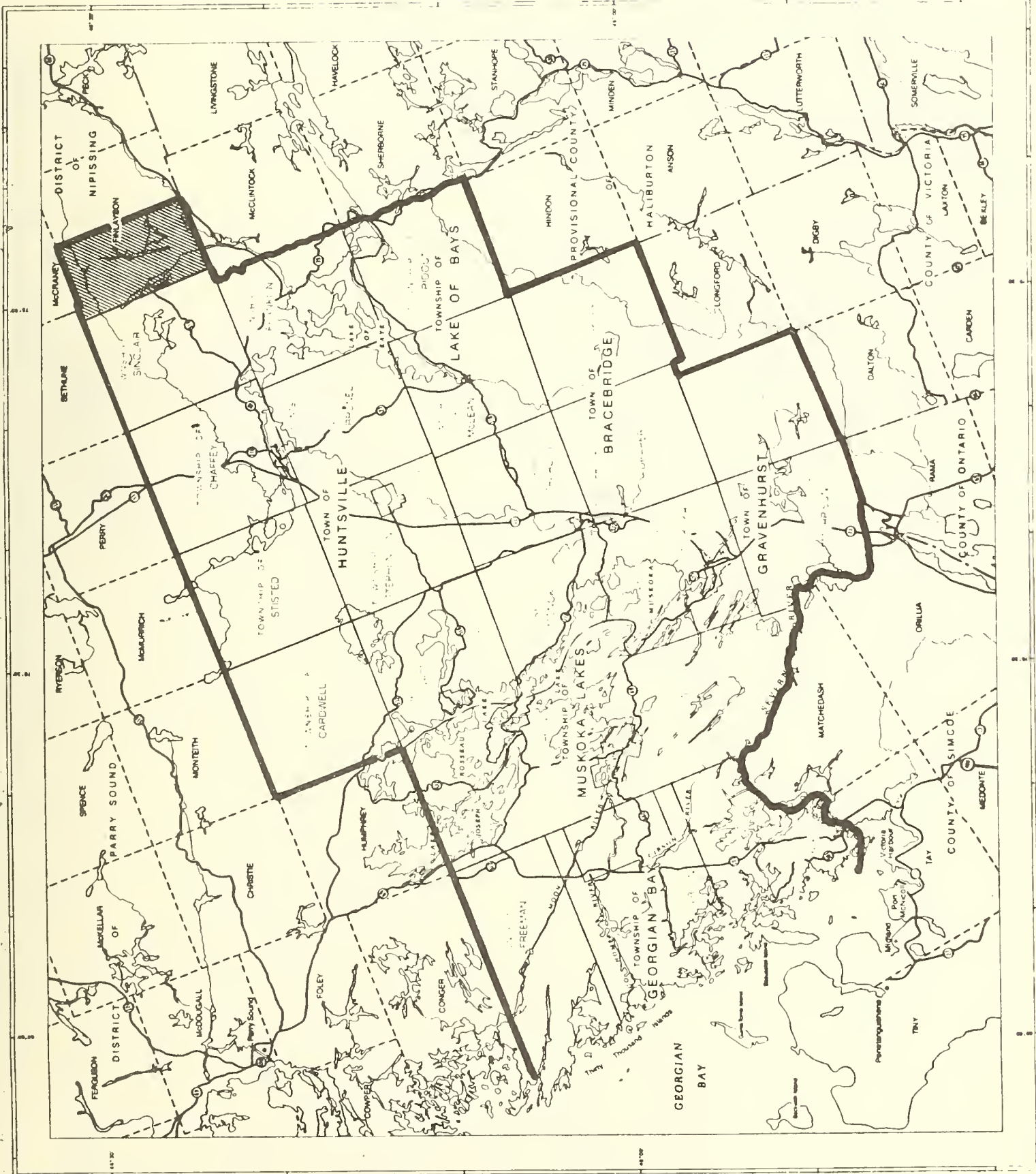


Figure 1



Figure 2

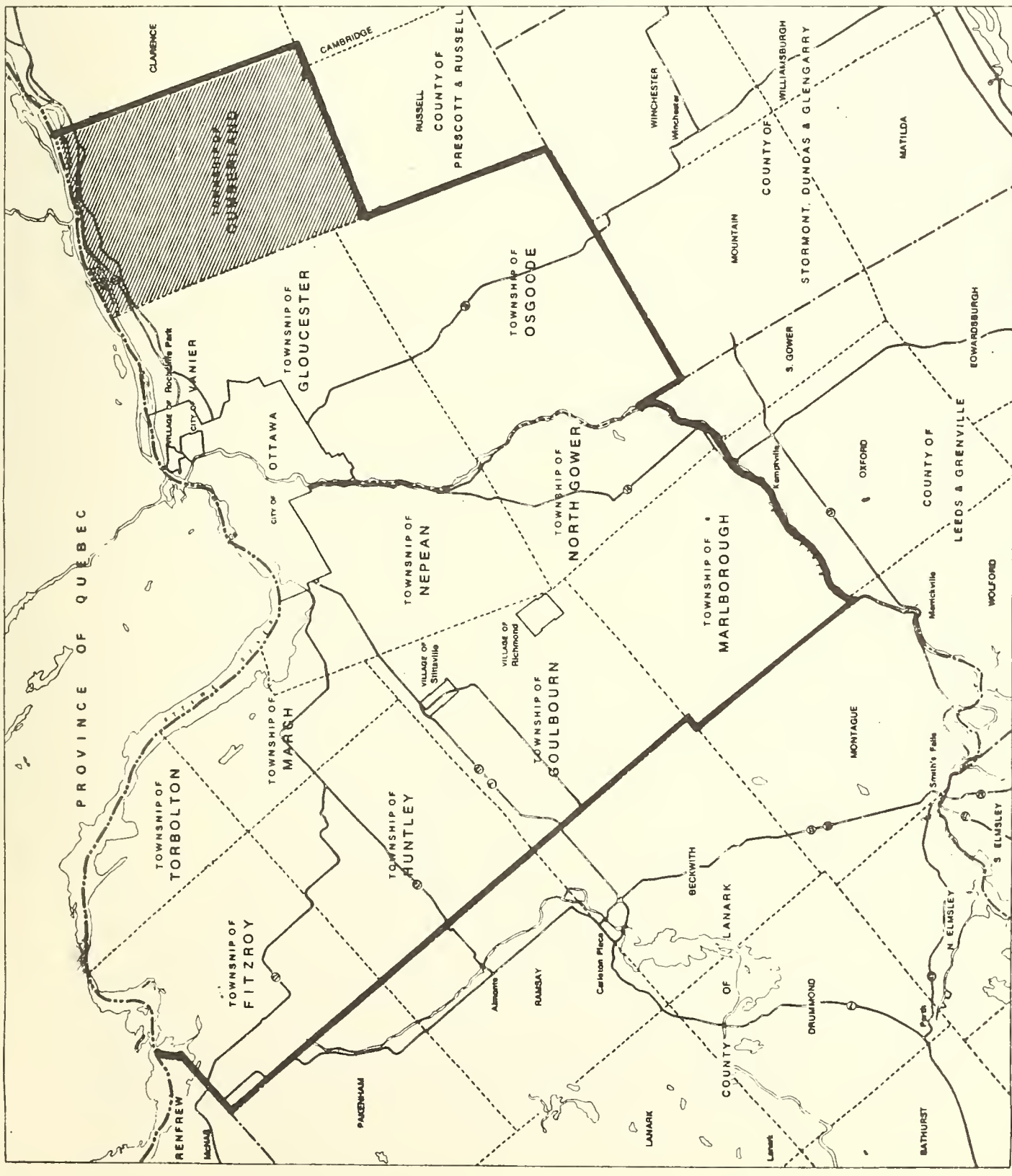
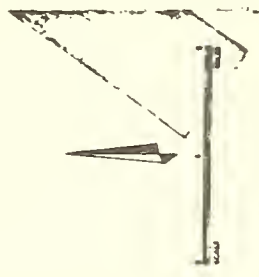
ONTARIO  
DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS  
COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH

REGIONAL  
MUNICIPALITY

OF  
OTTAWA - CARLETON

ANNEXED  
AREA

REGIONAL  
BOUNDARY







Very considerable problems, though, have occurred with the establishment of the regional municipalities of Waterloo and Timmins-Porcupine. (Figures 3a, 3b, 4).

In Waterloo, the new Township of N. Dumfries has annexed a portion of Beverly Township from Wentworth County. Since Beverly Township, of reduced proportions, will continue to exist, presumably its old code (CD 25, CS 29) can continue to be used, as long as it is made clear that the code refers to a slightly different spatial entity than it did before. Coding changes of this nature must be discussed with Statistics Canada before final recommendations can be made.

The Regional Municipalities of Sudbury (Figure 5) and Timmins-Porcupine pose special coding problems of their own. Unlike previous regional governments, neither of these northern municipalities has reorganized the entire census division of which it is a part (i.e. the Districts of Sudbury and Cochrane respectively). It would be possible to ignore the new tier of government for Assessment coding purposes, by coding only the District category and then jumping directly to the individual municipalities within the Regional Municipality.

Information retrieval on a Regional Municipality basis must also be considered. The problems of sorting information for the seven municipalities in Sudbury would not be insurmountable, but rather inconvenient, confusing, and time-consuming. In the case of Timmins-Porcupine, a somewhat different problem exists. All 34 townships and part of a 35th are incorporated within the regional framework, but only 4 townships have S.G.C. municipality codes. Any data pertaining to the remaining townships would presumably be coded under the unorganized municipal code "90". However, this code is also used for the other unorganized portions of the Cochrane District, both within and outside the Timmins-Porcupine municipality. Thus, retrieval of data would be rendered very inefficient.

The Timmins-Porcupine case also poses the complex problem of incorporating seven (unorganized) townships which were formerly part of the Timiskaming District - Denton, Thorndoe, Price, Adams, Eldorado, Langmuir, and Blackstock. Under the present census division coding system, it is difficult to separate information on these townships from that on other unorganized portions in the Timiskaming District.

The recent proposal by the province for the Oshawa-centred Region points to future regional reorganizations which will be even more difficult to handle under the present system. (Figures 6a, 6b, 6c). It appears that future regional systems to be created in Southern Ontario will not follow county boundaries as has been the case up to the present. In the remaining portions of the southern zone of the province yet to be reorganized, the spatial axes of the transport networks tend not to conform to those of the counties, and since regional governments tend to follow the axes of the transport networks, existing county groupings will have to be scrapped or reconstituted.





Figure 3a

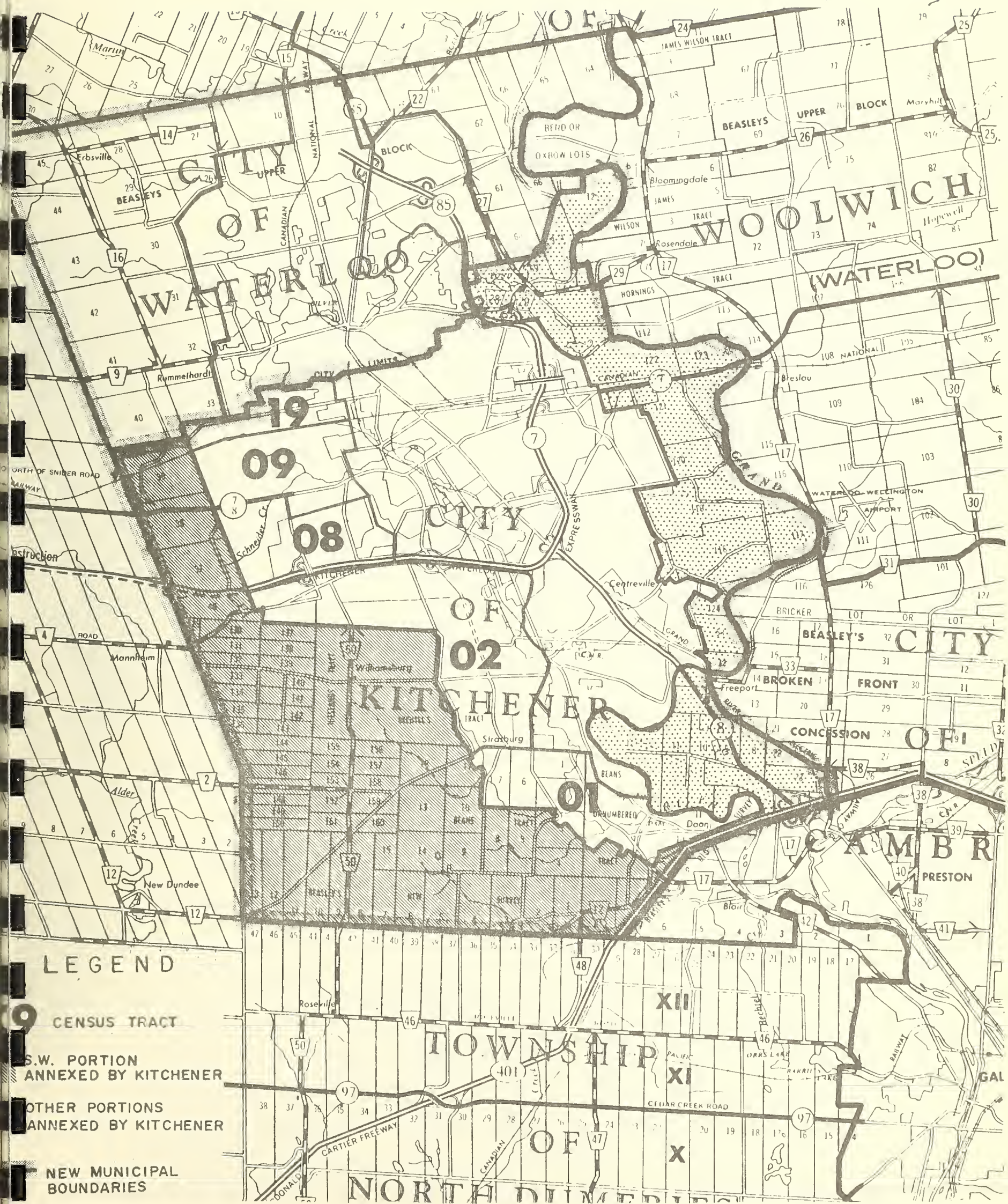
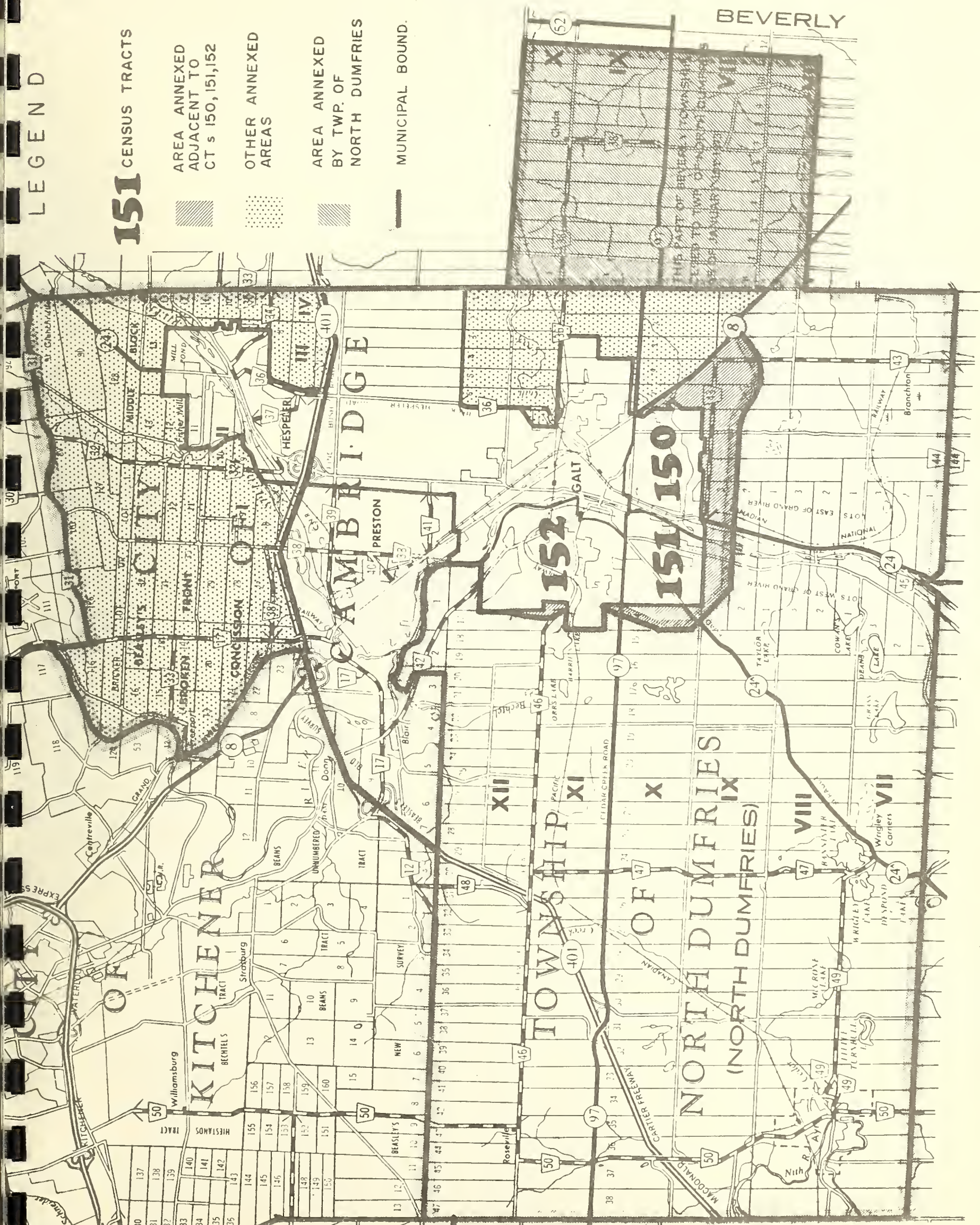






Figure 3b







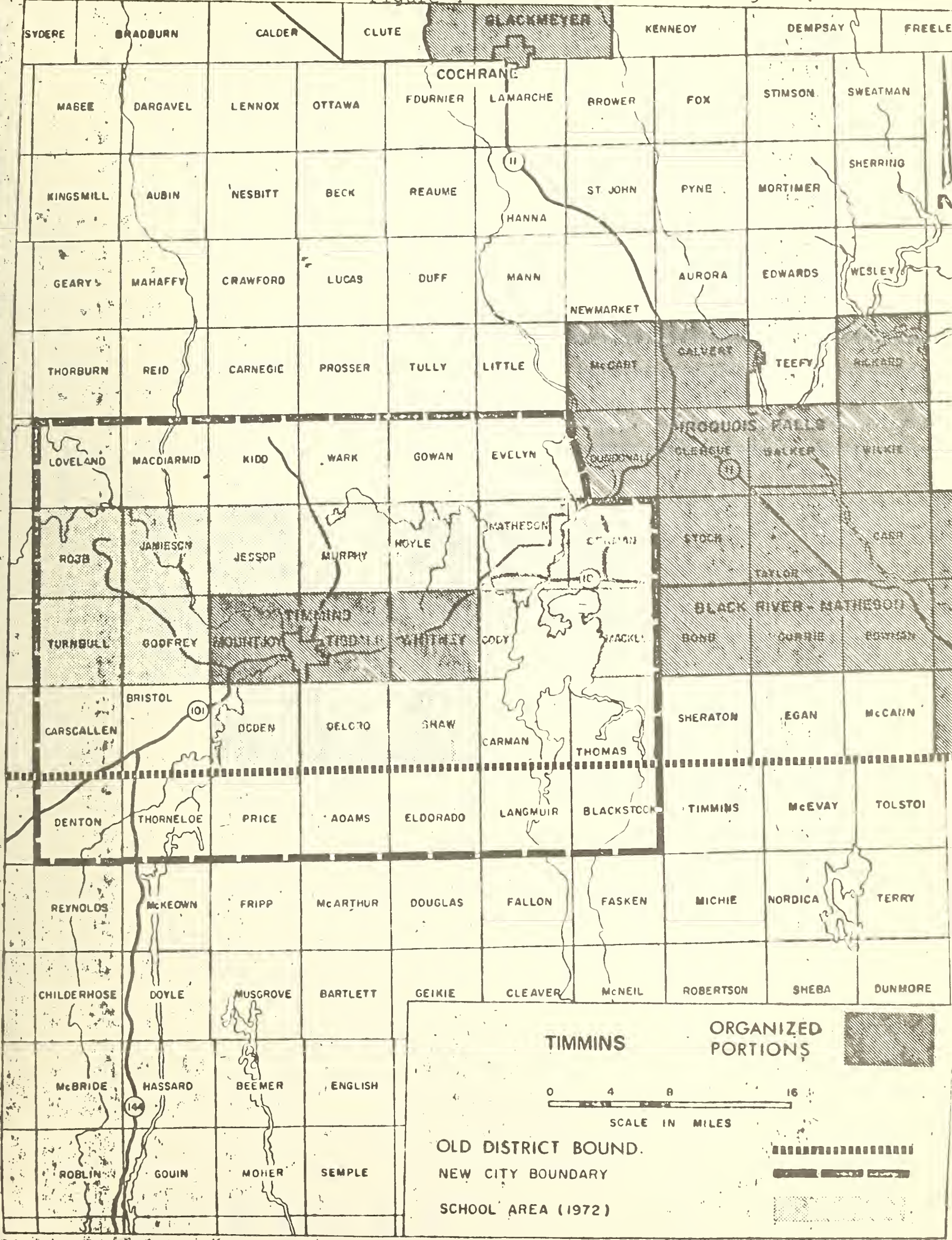
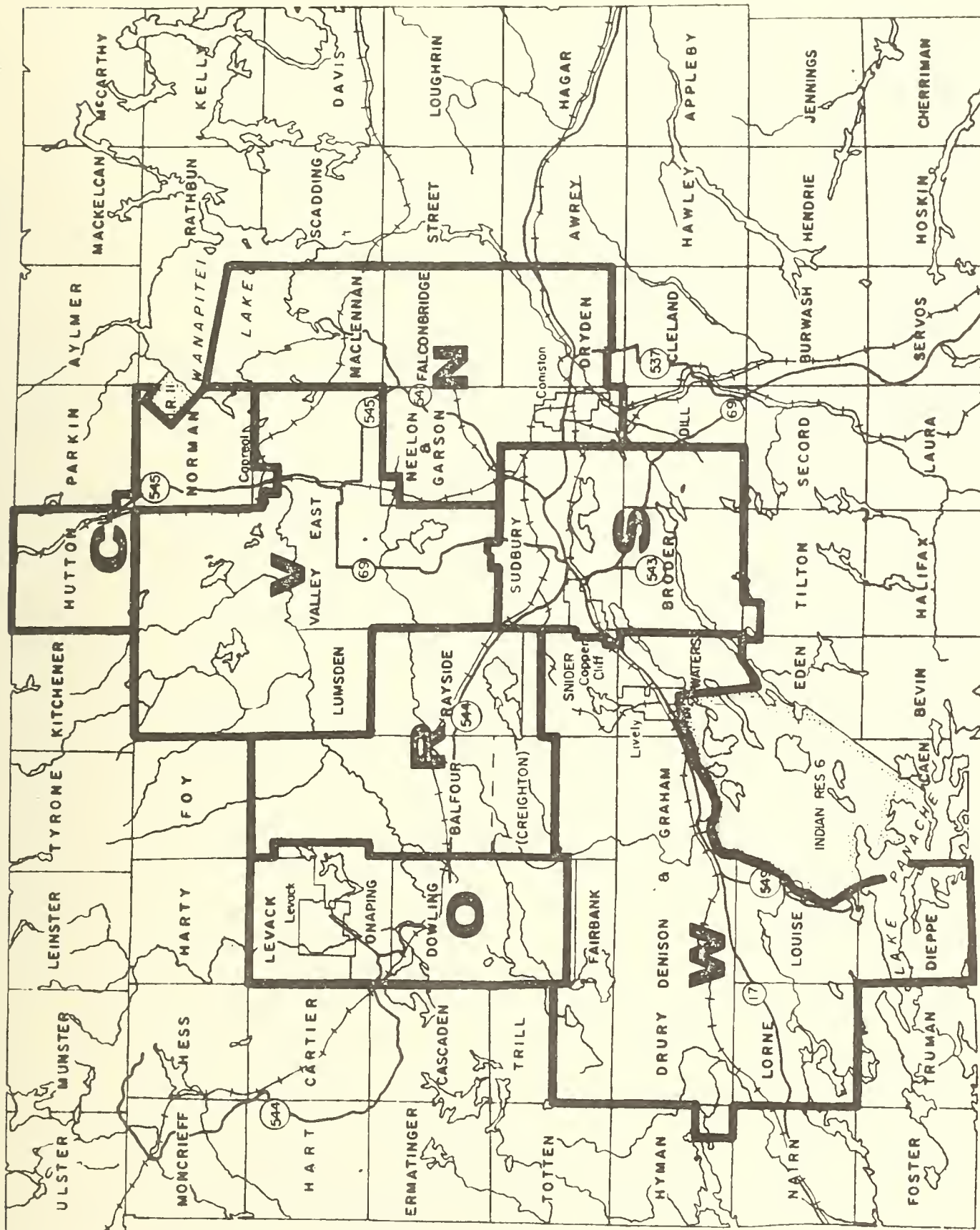








Figure 5



# THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF SUDBURY

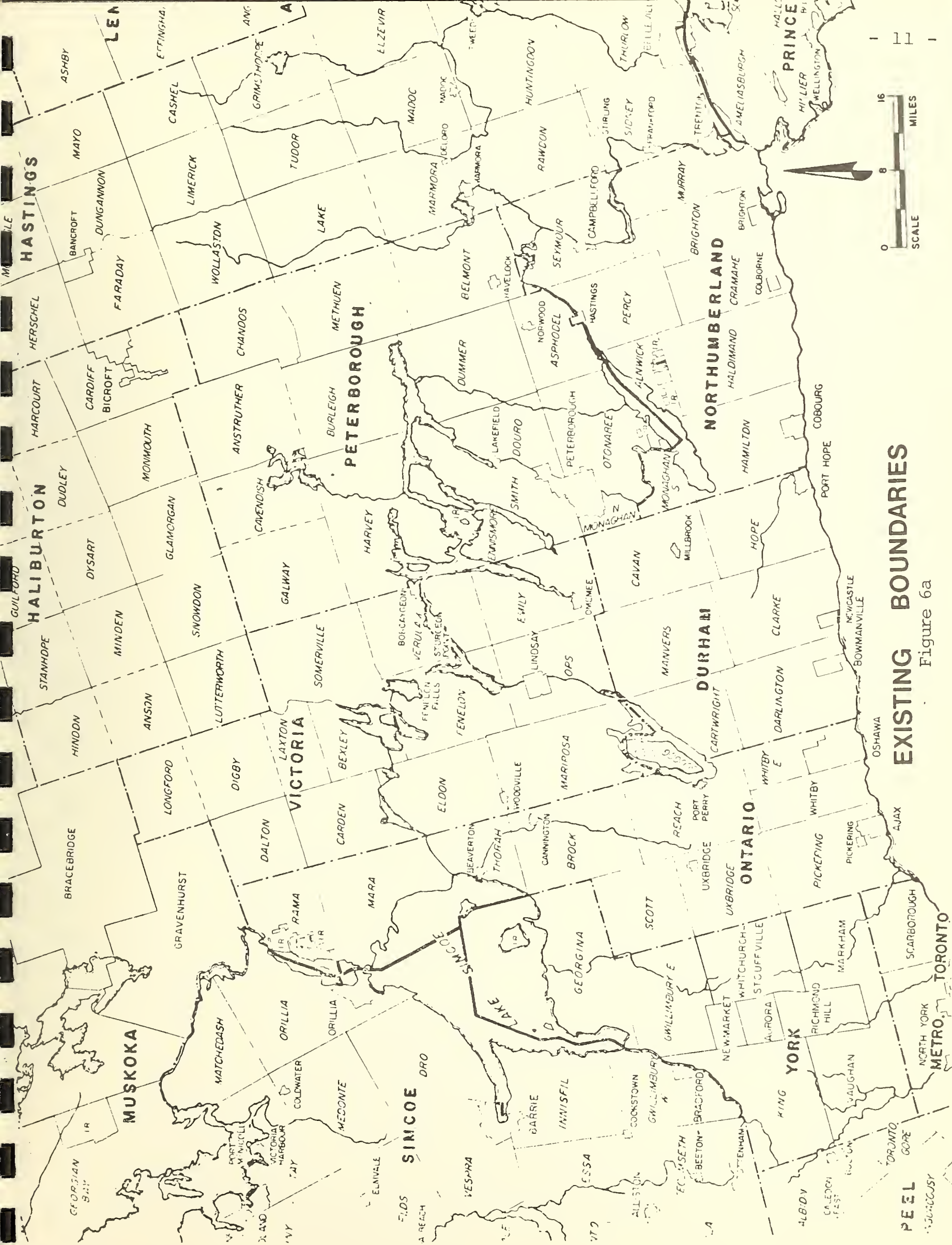
## MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES

JANUARY 1973

### NOTE

THIS MAP IS PREPARED FOR PURPOSES OF CONVENIENCE ONLY, & FOR ACCURATE REFERENCE RECOURSE SHOULD BE HAD TO THE STATUTE.





EXISTING BOUNDARIES

Figure 6a





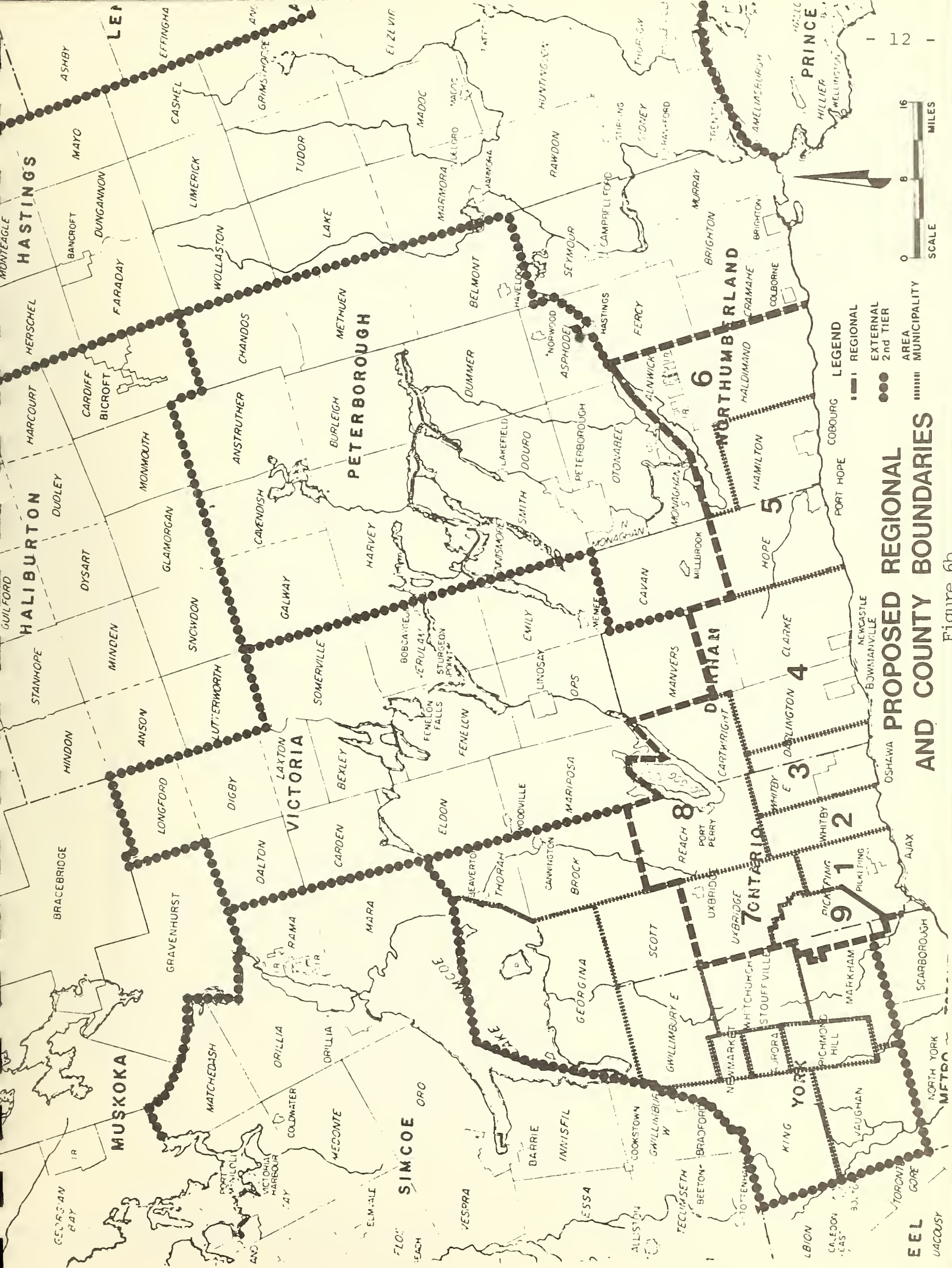
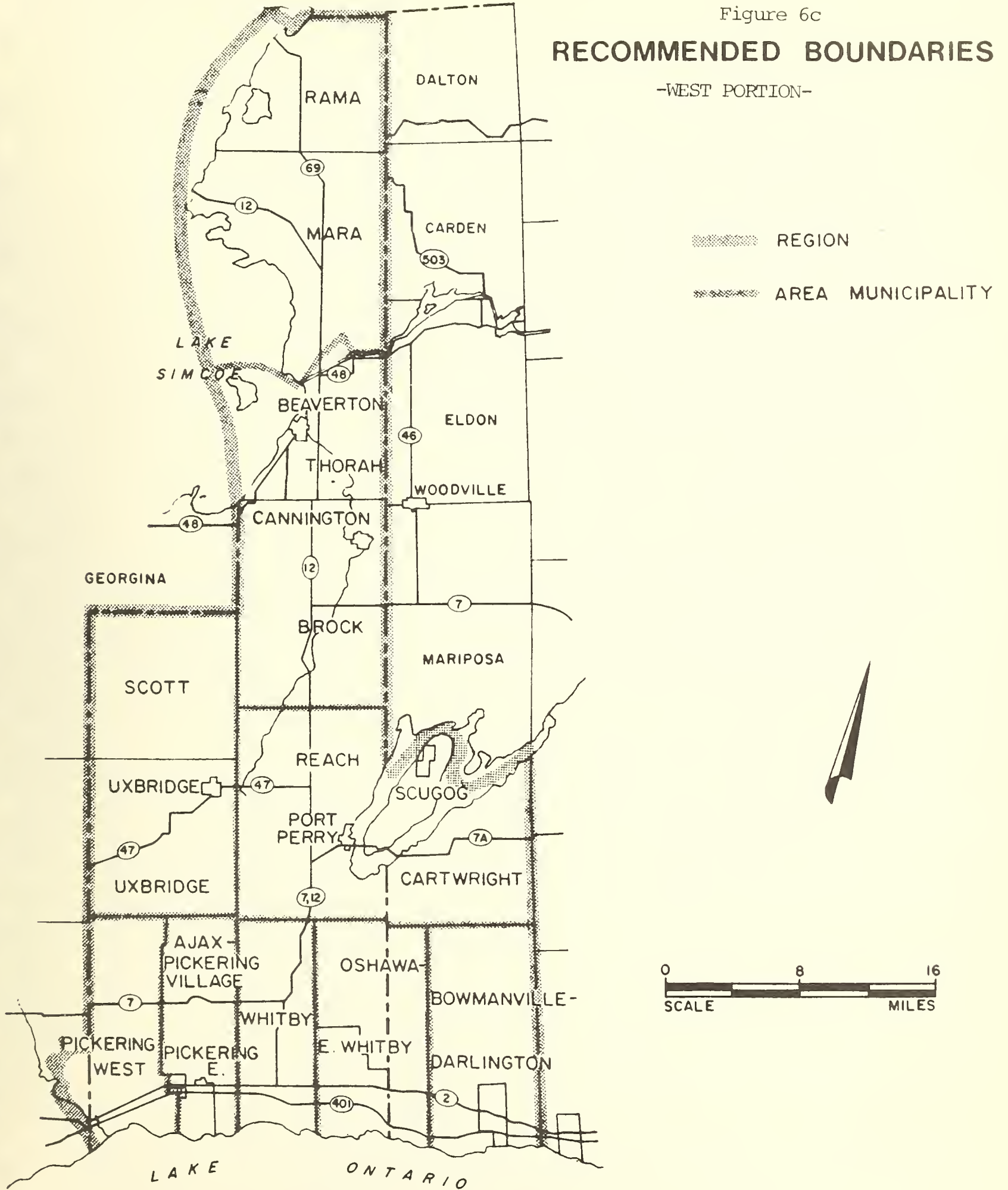


Figure 6b





Figure 6c  
**RECOMMENDED BOUNDARIES**  
-WEST PORTION-





The point to be drawn from the above discussion is that the new Regional Municipalities must be recognized within the Standard Geographical Classification as Census Divisions or county-equivalents in their own right. Even in the cases of Sudbury and Timmins-Porcupine, new unique CD codes must be developed, distinguishing them for coding purposes from the larger territorial districts of which they will legally remain a part (Sudbury and Cochrane respectively). It is realized that the adoption of such a procedure would make data retrieval on an historical basis quite difficult in some cases. For example, to retrieve current information for that geographical area formerly represented by Ontario County would be somewhat problematical. But there is some point at which user requirements for data on current political boundaries must take precedence over requirements for historical comparability of data-gathering units. It would seem that this point has been reached and surpassed in the problem of census division codes for Regional Municipalities.

## 1.2 Municipalities

It can be expected in the near future that with the establishment of other regional governments, municipal boundaries will change radically. To compensate for these frequent changes while maintaining a stable roll number identifier, this report proposes to use a single digit code type indicator in the roll number format. This code would allow for either a rural or an urban coding format to exist until the next census, irrespective of political changes.

In the interim period between the enactment of regional government legislation and the next census year, it may be more convenient to continue coding the rural zone absorbed by an urban municipality under the appropriate rural method (usually concession/lot) than to create artificial CT's and block numbers within them especially where population density is low and/or the area is substantially rural in nature (see 2.1.2 for situation where population density is high). The above situations can be accommodated by using the following code types:

Code Type: 1 = urban municipality with or absorbing Census Tracts.  
2 = urban municipality with or absorbing Enumeration areas.  
3 = urban municipality absorbing Concession/lots.  
4 = urban municipality absorbing Sections/quarter sections.  
5 = rural municipality absorbing Census Tracts.  
6 = rural municipality absorbing Enumeration areas.  
7 = rural municipality with or absorbing Concession/lots.  
8 = rural municipality with or absorbing Sections/quarter sections.



An example of where application of the above codes would be useful can be found in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo, where Kitchener, Waterloo, and Cambridge (Galt, Preston-Hespeler) have absorbed substantial rural lands. (Figures 3a, 3b). The absorbed rural zones could continue to be added under the rural system until the next census year, provided that at that time, Statistics Canada did Census Tract the entire municipality, as has been recommended in the Summary of Recommendations. Not only would the adoption of a mixed coding system allow for greater ease in liaison with Statistics Canada, but it would considerably reduce the frequency of updating of the roll number in our regional offices.

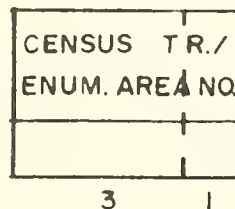




## 2. Geographical: Urban Codes

### 2.1 Census Tracts

2.1.1 Method of Coding - The Census Tract code will consist of a total of 4 digits, the fourth of which will be allotted for possible splits or combinations of Census Tracts.



The Census Tract numbers will correspond to those set by Statistics Canada and will be used only in those urban municipalities presently designated by Census Tracts. If any of these urban centres expand their jurisdiction during any inter-censal period, a preliminary change will be made by the Assessment Division to their CT code until the next census. At that time, either the CT's affected will be expanded or new CT's will be created as per Statistics Canada requirements to accommodate the acquired area. The inter-censal change in the code will be indicated by a one decimal digit (right justified) as shown in the above illustration.

### 2.1.2 Regional/Municipal Boundary Changes

For the purpose of investigating this problem we looked at the proposed boundaries for the municipalities in the Waterloo Regional Municipality and Sudbury District Municipality, both established on January 1, 1973. (See Figures 3a, 3b, 5).

Hopefully any other intended boundary changes would be made available to us with sufficient lead-time to communicate with Statistics Canada before the boundary changes come into effect. Two points to consider are: (a) in all cases but one, (Kitchener Waterloo), existing boundaries between urban municipalities have not been altered by regional government; and (b) CT's are numbered within CMA's where applicable, rather than within municipalities, thus eliminating the problem of renumbering CT's where a major city annexes all of a neighbouring census-tracted suburb. Therefore, two general responses on the part of Statistics Canada concerning regional government boundary changes are foreseen: (a) the creation of new Census Tracts; and (b) changes to existing Census Tracts.



Where new Census Tracts are created, it is recommended that Statistics Canada leave the "core" C.T.'s as they are, and create new C.T.'s in the annexed areas. This would be especially likely if the density of residential settlement is relatively high (See part 1.2 for situation where population is low).

A prime example of such an annexation is the case of the City of Kitchener under the Waterloo Regional Municipality where the boundaries will be extended past the existing outer limits of CT's 001, 002, 008, 009, & 019 to the south and west as far as the border of the old Waterloo Township. (Figure 3a). In this example, at least one CT might be created out of the annexed territory. Perhaps Statistics Canada could advise us concerning their intentions as to CT boundaries for the next Census. In the interim, we will have to create dummy CT's in the annexed area in order to record data according to the new municipal limits or continue coding using the rural format.

If more than one CT is envisioned by Statistics Canada, these should be numbered consecutively in a clock-wise pattern starting in the NW corner of the municipality. If Statistics Canada could inform us of the boundaries they would like to use, these should be utilized in defining the inter-censual tracts. The artificial tract numbers would, of course, disappear at the next Census year, being replaced by numbers assigned by Statistics Canada, but historical comparability would be preserved if the Assessment "dummy" tracts had the same boundaries as the finalized Statistics Canada-defined CT's. At this point, we would suggest that the newly-created CT's simply pick up the numbering sequence followed for the previously established "core" CT's. For example, in Kitchener the CT's are numbered 001-023 and the CT's created out of the annexed territory would start with 024 in the NW corner, numbering from there in a clock-wise fashion.

An example of roughly the same procedure as is outlined above may be found in the case of the expansion of St. Catharines with the creation of the Regional Municipality of Niagara - 1/1/70 (Figure 7). The western boundary of the city was shifted to the course of Fifteen Mile Creek and to the lot-line between Lots 7 and 8 of Concessions V to VIII in old Louth Twp. Statistics Canada responded to this change in municipal boundaries by retaining the existing CT boundaries and numbers and creating two new CT's in the annexed area. Also, two small portions of the existing CT 018 were ceded to the new CT 019. Furthermore, the new CT's continued the numbering sequence established in the existing core area.

It should be noted that, as far as we can determine, the above requirements were not followed in the case of the Town of Markham as defined by the Regional Municipality of York (1/1/71). Here, the southern portion of the Town was divided into CT's 400, 401, & 402 of Toronto CMA while that portion of the Town north of lots 15 of Conc II (part) to X of the old Markham Twp was not apportioned into CT's. (Figure 8).





Figure 7

MUNICIPALITY OF  
ST. CATHARINES

L A K E

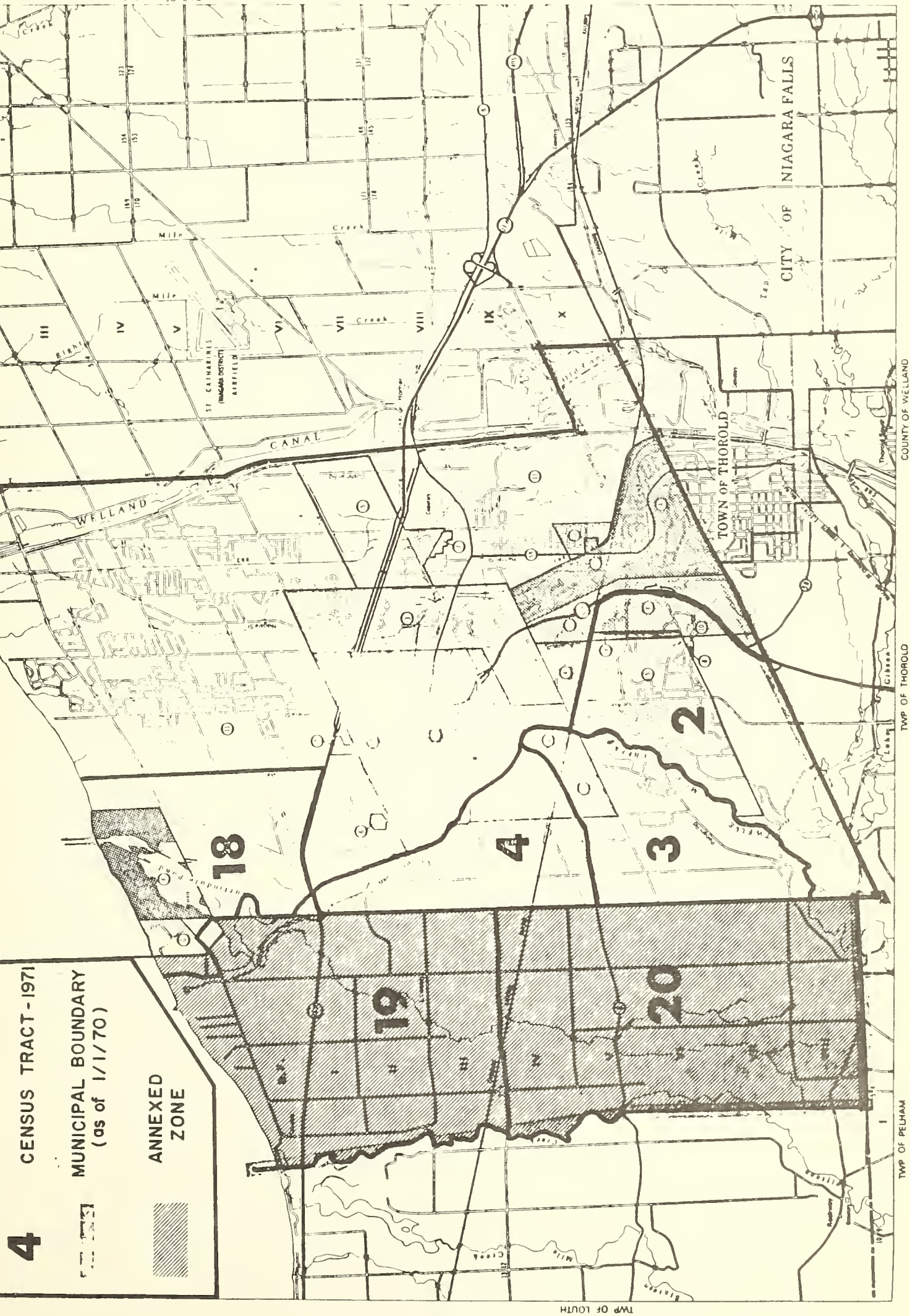
**4** LEGEND

CENSUS TRACT - 1971

MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY  
(as of 1/1/70)

ANNEXED  
ZONE

ONTARIO



CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS

TOWN OF THOROLD

TWP OF PELHAM

TWP OF THOROLD

COUNTY OF WELLAND







DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS  
COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH

# REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

EFFECTIVE DATE: 1.1.1971  
AUTHORITY: 0.1.1970  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY

TWN. OF MARKHAM  
WITH NO CT'S

LEGEND  
REGIONAL  
COUNTY  
LOCAL

0.1 - Scale of Miles

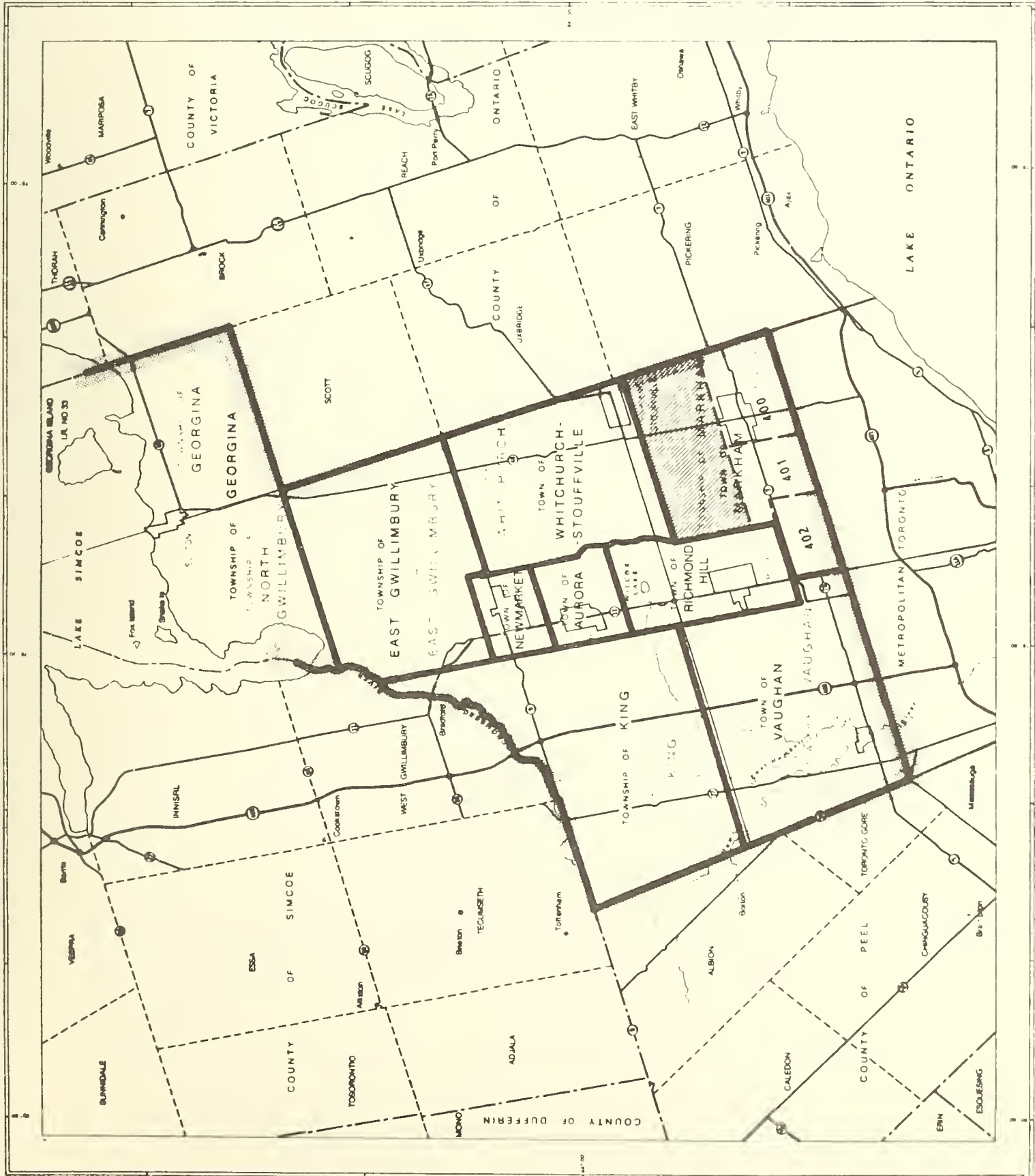


Figure 8



It might be possible that any changes made to municipal boundaries would not define an annexed territory sufficiently extensive in area and population to warrant the creation of a new CT. Under this situation the area acquisitioned would keep its original coding format (e.g. Concession and lot) with only the municipal code being changed to indicate the absorption of the area from one municipality by another. Any remaining changes to the roll format would not be made until after the next census and in accordance with Statistics Canada data.

Such would be the case for the new boundaries of Cambridge City (Reg. Municipality of Waterloo) which absorbed areas adjacent to CT's 150, 151, and 152. The small portions of the rural land incorporated into the city would remain coded under the concession/lot basis with only their municipality codes changed to that of Cambridge City. The problem arose, however, that due to a boundary change, the CT's being annexed had the same numbers as those already existing within the municipality. Under these circumstances an interim code in the 900 range would be substituted for the newly acquired CT's.

Therefore, in any municipal or regional boundary change the following circumstances might occur:

- (i) an urban municipality absorbing rural land,
- (ii) an urban municipality absorbing other CT's,
- (iii) an urban municipality absorbing other CT's with similar numbers,
- (iv) a rural municipality annexing CT's or EA's from an urban municipality.

For each of the above situations, the following coding formats would be used:-

(i)

CENSUS DIV.	MUN.	T	CONC./SEC. CODE	LOT/ 1/4 SECTION CODE	PARCEL NUMBER	PAR SUB NO.	TENANT NUMBER	TOTAL NO. OF DIGITS
		3	0001	00001	001	0	0000	
2	2	1	4	5	3	1	4	22

In this case, the Concession/Section format is kept until the next Census when new CT's will be created and the format changed. Only the municipal code changes for Assessment Purposes.





(ii)

CENSUS DIV.	MUN.	T	CENSUS ENUM.	T.R./ AREA NO	BLOCK	NUMBER	PARCEL NUMBER	PAR SUB NO.	TENANT NUMBER	TOTAL NO. OF DIGITS
		1/2	001	0	001	00	001	0	0000	
2	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	4	22

In this case, the CT's annexed would keep their old numbers until the next census with only the Mun. Code changing for Assessment purposes.

(iii)

CENSUS DIV.	MUN.	T	CENSUS ENUM.	T.R./ AREA NO	BLOCK	NUMBER	PARCEL NUMBER	PAR SUB NO.	TENANT NUMBER	TOTAL NO. OF DIGITS
		1	900	0	001	00	001	0	0000	
2	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	4	22

Here the annexed CT's having similar numbers to the existing CT's in the municipality are coded in the 900 range i.e. 900, 901, 902 etc.

(iv)

CENSUS DIV.	MUN.	T	CENSUS ENUM.	T.R./ AREA NO	BLOCK	NUMBER	PARCEL NUMBER	PAR SUB NO.	TENANT NUMBER	TOTAL NO. OF DIGITS
		5/6	001	0	001	00	001	0	0000	
2	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	4	22



In this situation, the rural municipality has annexed CT's or EA's from an urban municipality, but the original CT/EA codes are retained in their format until the next census. Only the municipal code changes for Assessment purposes.

### 2.1.3 Splits in Census Tracts

There are other problems besides those associated with changes in municipal boundaries which have to be solved in developing an acceptable Assessment Roll code based on Block numbers within CT's. One of these problems is that of how to code splits in CT's resulting from a change in the population density within an existing tract. Typically such radical density shifts occur in suburban areas, but redevelopment in the "inner city" of some urban centres can also result in CT splits.

It has been observed that there are some extremely spatially large Census Tracts in some of Ontario's urban municipalities (e.g. in the municipalities of Niagara Falls and Oakville - Figure 9; and also CT's 516 and 528 in the Mississauga area - Figure 10). Many of these large CT's are susceptible to change due to regional government or to a substantial increase in their population.

There are numerous ways in which the boundary definition and numbering of the newly created CT's could be handled. But, with the philosophy of historical data retrieval in mind, it would seem that in the case of the population exceeding the allowable maximum, two (or more) new CT's should be created within the boundaries of the existing one, thereby leaving the boundaries with other tracts undisturbed. The numbers of the new CT's would differ from their "parent" CT only with respect to decimal designations - the integer portion of the number would remain as is to preserve historical continuity. Thus the spatial limits of the CT with a given integer number would remain the same from year to year. A total of eight separate CT's could be created over a number of census years, subdividing any given CT without changing the unique integer portion of the original CT number.

An illustration of the outline of CT 528 in Mississauga is shown in Figure 10. The outline of the grounds of the Toronto International Airport gives some indication of the size of the CT. Assume that between 1971 and 1976, the population of the CT increased to the extent that more than one CT was necessitated in the area, and that the most significant concentration of population increase occurred in the Brampton-Bramalea-Malton-Airport zone in the north-east corner of the CT. As a result, a relatively small, concentrated CT could be created, bounded by the existing CT outer boundaries and by Highway 10 in the west, and the Malton Side Road (Derry Road) on the south (see Figure 11.) The number of the newly separated CT would be 528.1, while the remainder of the old (1971) CT 528 would be renumbered as 528.2. Note that, for historical comparison purposes, CT 528 can be re-created by combining data for the new CT's 528.1 and 528.2.





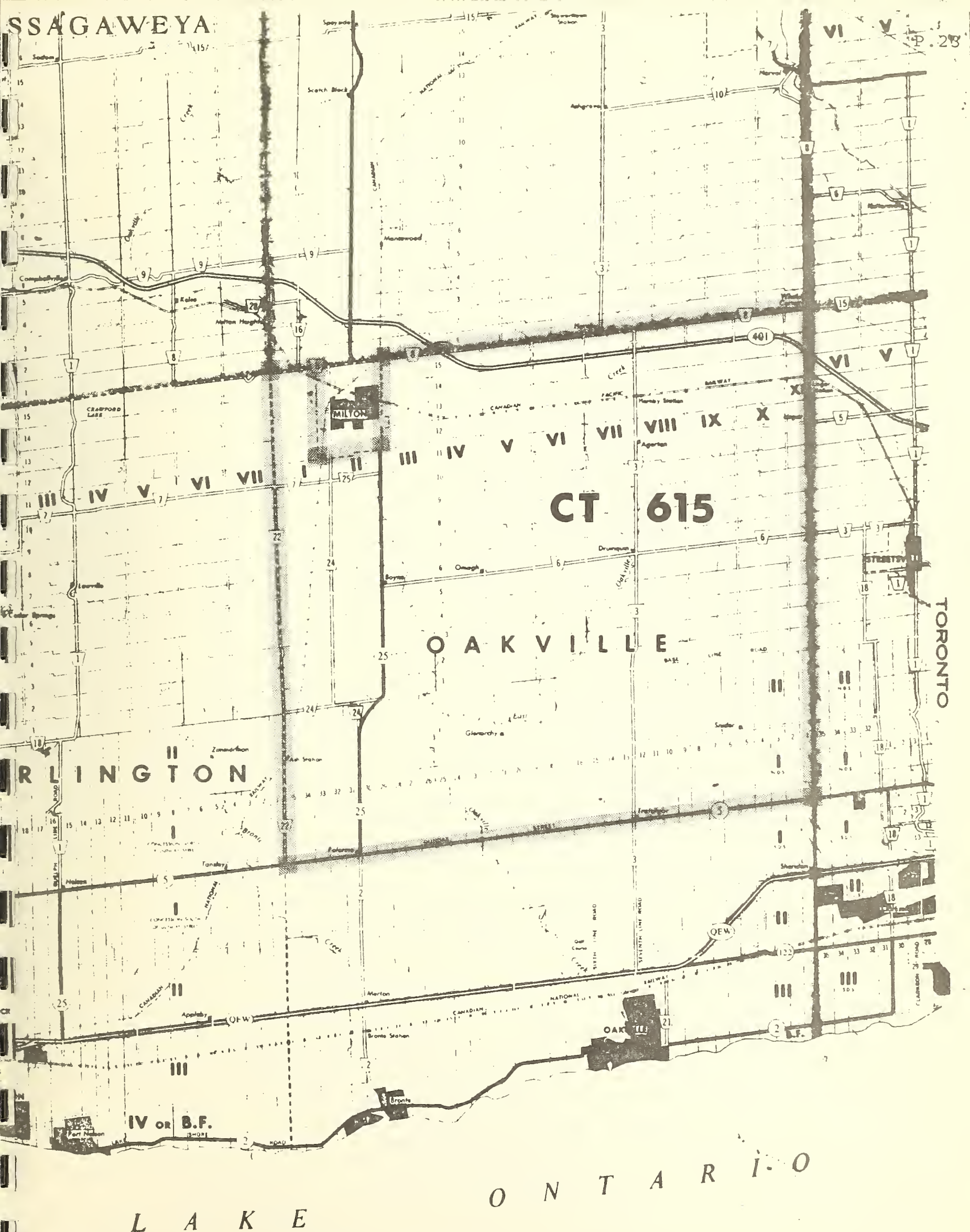


Figure 9-- Oakville, CT. 615



Figure 10

Mississauga-- CT's 516,528

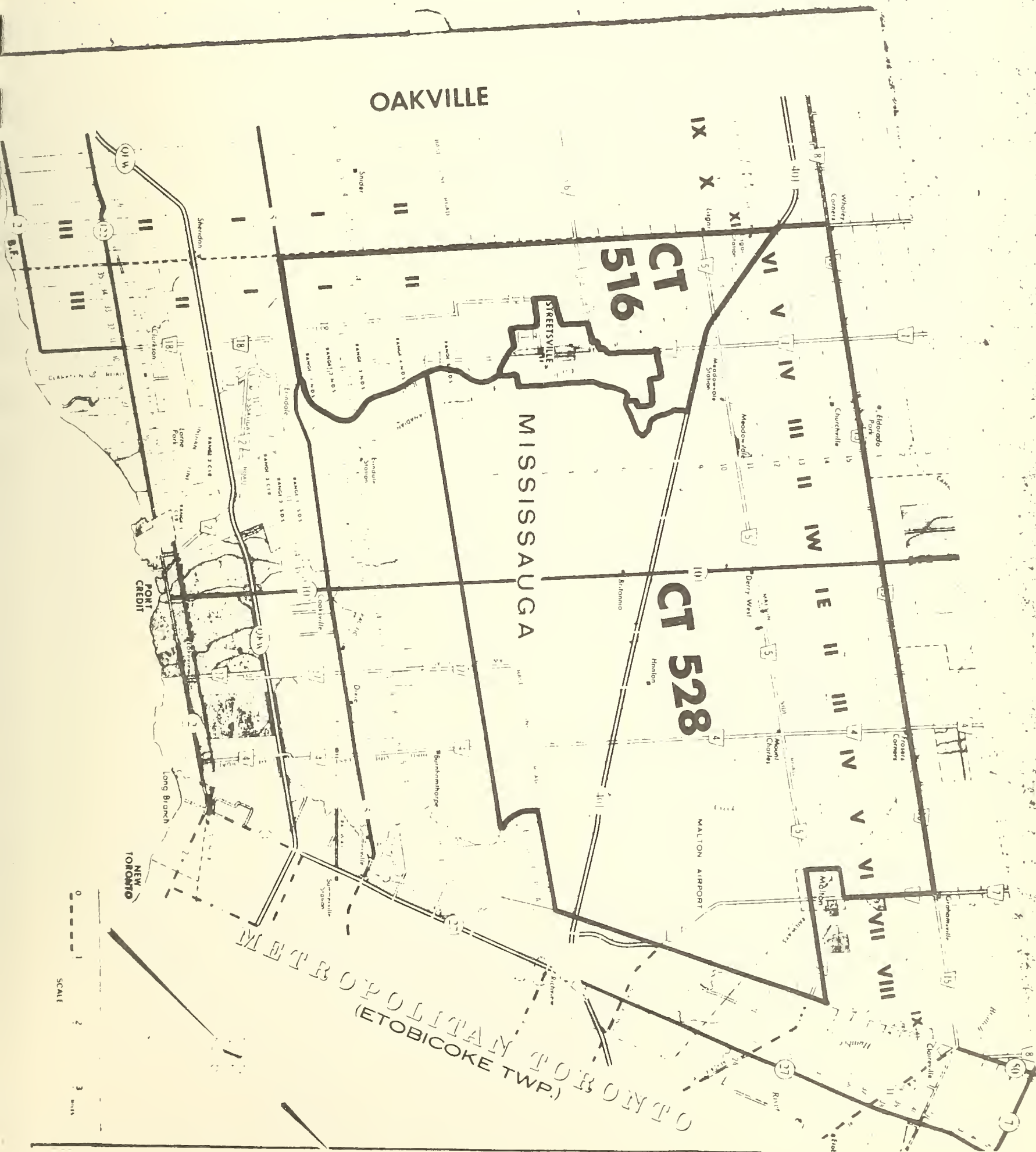
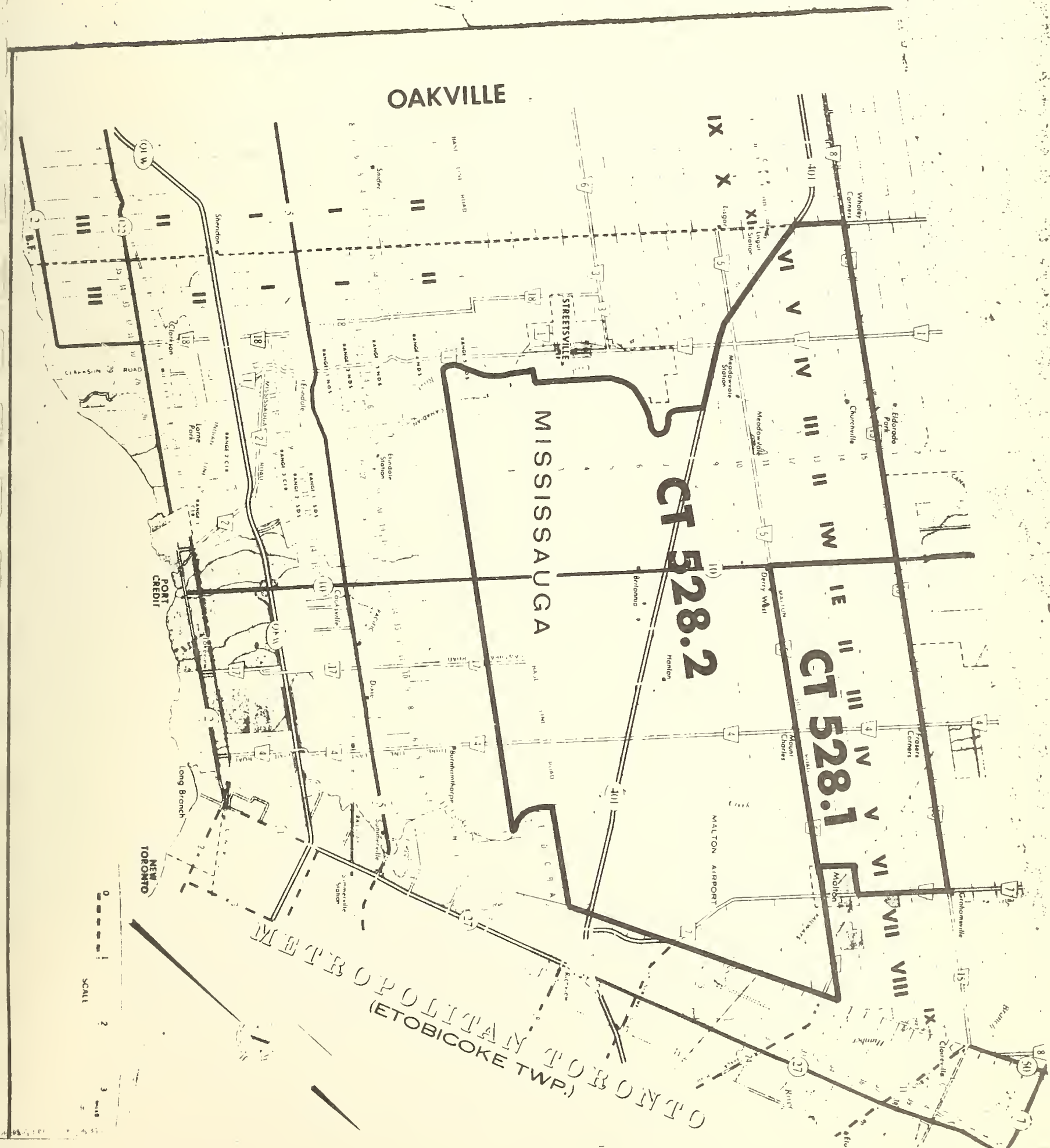






Figure 11





The principle to be followed in the above situation is that once a CT is created, its boundaries should be altered only in exceptional circumstances such as a major boundary change resulting from a regional government reorganization or annexation, as per 2.2.2. New CT's could be created only by subdividing existing CT's.

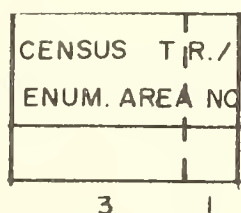
Under existing Provincial government policy, regional government boundaries may be expected to be very stable for the foreseeable future at least, and this stability should harmonize with the requirement of retaining CT boundaries, once those boundaries have been altered to conform to those of the individual municipalities within the regional government.

The above discussion has been based on the philosophy that CT boundaries should be kept as stable as possible in future years as the benefits expected to be derived from historical comparisons by uniform data gathering (spatial) units ought to be substantial. However, the requirements of the Assessment Standards Branch in providing data on a municipal level must also be recognized, and it is in light of this requirement that the recommendation has been forwarded that CT boundaries be shifted where necessary to conform to the municipal boundaries.

## 2.2 Enumeration Areas

### 2.2.1 Method of Coding

Under the proposed roll number system, those urban municipalities designated by Statistics Canada as having only Enumeration Areas (EA's), will follow the same coding procedure as for Census Tracts, outlined in part 2.1.3.



The fourth (4) digit in the EA coding format above is reserved for any changes made to an EA code during an intercensal period, as deemed necessary by the Assessment Division. Otherwise this digit will always be "0". A change to an EA would be caused by a split, due to an increase in population and housing, in any particular area within the small urban municipality, requiring the creation of two or more EA's.





### 2.2.2. Municipal Boundary Changes

In the past, large to minor boundary changes have occurred in the inter-censal period among the smaller urban centres (e.g. in Chatham, Woodstock, Barrie, Owen Sound, Kingston, London). In order to adjust for boundary changes occurring between census-taking and still be able to keep a historical record retrieval possible with Statistics Canada, the same basic coding procedure will be used as for CT's outlined in parts 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

From the Enumeration Area maps studied it appears that the boundaries of EA's adjacent to the municipal limits may extend over these limits into the rural areas (see Appendix A). In some cases the raw data gathered for these EA's may not be suitable for studies done in fringe areas adjacent to municipal boundaries, due to the overlap of EA's and municipal limits. For assessment purposes, as long as the raw data is eventually sorted and stored on the municipal level, the problem of EA's overlapping municipal limits would not concern us. The EA's must, however, coincide with the limits of any census division (i.e. county, district, regional municipality).

### 2.2.3 Use of Imaginary Lines

The application of "imaginary" lines in Census Tracts does not seem to present any problems in the roll number coding. However, in the smaller urban municipalities the use of these lines to delineate an Enumeration Area may create problems in the analysis of data on a block basis. Since an "imaginary" line does, in certain instances, separate a block to form an Enumeration Area, the raw data collected for that block become useless for any study done on a block basis. It would appear, then, that any analysis to be carried out at the neighbourhood level would be difficult in the non-Census Tracted urban municipalities.

Therefore, to create a more analytical file based on the Enumeration Area, as well as to eliminate the "imaginary" line, steps should be taken to define the E.A. on a block basis in which each E.A. would be comprised of "n" number of distinct blocks able to be covered by an enumerator in four days (approximately 200 properties). Physical features such as rivers, railway lines, creeks, etc., would be applied to form part of an Enumeration Area boundary along with the regular street pattern.

### 2.2.4 Urban/Enumeration Area Maps

An examination of all urban/Enumeration Area maps was conducted to study the quality of various factors related to the make-up of EA's. A brief summary with tables is supplied in Appendix A.



## 2.3 Block Delineation and Numbering

### 2.3.1 Delineation of Block Boundaries

All blocks should be bounded partially or in whole by the following features in order to be defined as a separate block unit:

- (a) Provincial and County/District/Regional, or Municipal boundaries.
- (b) Census Tract boundaries.
- (c) Streets, major arteries, existing public and private roads.
- (d) Watercourses.
- (e) Railroad tracks.
- (f) Any other socio-political boundaries deemed important for defining a block and not requiring the use of imaginary lines.

Features such as expressway interchanges should be made into a "dummy" block, not eligible for enumeration, but still separate from a populated block within the Census Tract. This matter is actually of minor significance for assessment purposes and is a standards decision for Statistics Canada to make.

### 2.3.2 Block Numbering

The procedure for the actual numbering of blocks is not in itself of concern to us, but it is important that each Census Tract, Enumeration Area, or Block group have blocks numbered consecutively and contiguously from block one through to block "n". This should result in a somewhat discernable pattern of numbering for any user. One method of standardizing this technique is to begin block numbering in a particular corner of a C.T./E.A. (e.g. S.E. corner) and continue numbering in either a serpentine or rank fashion so that there is some form of "flow" in the numbering sequence.

The application of a 2 digit decimal system to the present block number should be employed to account for any splits, combinations, etc., of blocks before the new census. The system would then allow any user to maintain an historical yearly record of changes made at the block level for retrieval purposes. Such a system could also be used to accommodate any changes made to Census Tracts or Enumeration Areas on an interim basis (e.g. in the case of establishing new Regional Municipalities).

### 2.3.3 Block Groups

The use of block groups seems to be an extra administrative step that really is unnecessary and could lead to confusion in its delineation. Using this method would also result in a complete renumbering of the blocks themselves in each Census Tract.





The use of block groups within a Census Tract would actually be an insignificant unit on which to base any data for reporting, due to the arbitrary delineation of their boundaries.

In the small urban municipalities the use of block groups would again appear to be irrelevant since the E.A.'s containing blocks are small enough to serve the function of a block group. This brings up the question of the use of block groups only in Census Tracts when they are really useless in the small urban municipalities. Our main goal is to establish a consistent block numbering system within both the Census Tracts and E.A.'s. Using block groups would invariably disrupt this consistency.

Block groups could, in theory, also limit the number of blocks that a Census Tract could hold. For example, a Census Tract that had its maximum of nine block groups and ninety-nine blocks within those groups could not allow for the creation of any more blocks. If this was necessary, the only way to adjust would be to extend the Census Tract boundary, a move which would not be very favourable in the short term. Another question of concern is whether the delineation of block groups would lead to a further use of "imaginary" lines.

For the above reasons, we believe that further discussion of this subject with Statistics Canada is necessary.



### 3. Geographical: Rural Codes

As outlined in section III, A. Overview, the rural coding format is based on the concession/lot or section/quarter section bases. This system will be applied to all rural municipalities (townships) including those presently using EA's in the Rural/EA system employed by Statistics Canada.

The concession/lot coding system has been tested in all townships and proven to be workable. This system seems more applicable to the rural areas because of its familiarity to the local community and because it provides a stable property identifier uninfluenced by any political changes. All the codes used in this rural format are the same as for the urban coding format except for the concession/lot codes. (see section III A.)

The following discussion deals with the guidelines used to code the rural municipalities under this system. Sample coding sheets for some irregular surveyed townships are shown in Appendix B.

#### 3.1 Concession Codes

In most instances the concession code will be a direct reflection of the concession number appearing in the roll or on the map. However, there are instances in which such direct numerical transfer from source to code sheet is impossible. These cases and the system of coding to be used with them are outlined below.

##### 3.1.1 Sub-Surveys

Sometimes within a township the original surveying was done in two or more separate stages. Often the surveys were differentiated from one another by the use of the term range in one instance and concession in another. Occasionally, however, such differentiation was not made; two or more concessions of the same number are to be found in the township, which under the usual coding system would be indistinguishable from one another. In such instances the largest single survey in the township will be coded according to the normal rules. Elsewhere, each undifferentiated survey will be indicated by the number 1 as the first digit and a second number from 1 to 9, depending on the number of undifferentiated surveys in the township and their clockwise order of occurrence from the N.W. corner of the township. The last two digits will be the numerical or alphabetical (see 3.1.5 below) concession designation appearing on the map or surveyors plot. This sub-survey code system, however, is to be used sparingly. It should come into play only where none of the following more adequate or accurate designations suit the situation.

In cases in which only one subsurvey exists and there is no directional designation, the code 1001 will be used.





In coding Regional Municipalities in which new townships and towns have amalgamated old townships, the use of the sub-survey code is the most effective method of dealing with several undifferentiated surveys in a new enlarged administrative unit.

### 3.1.2 Broken Fronts and Boundary Road Concessions

In most townships the pattern of concessions will run regularly from concession 1 onward, but, in the case of townships bounded by lakes or rivers or occasionally by roads, peculiarities in survey and concession designations sometimes occur. In the case of water boundaries, which rarely adhere to the straight line principles of surveying, irregularly sized or discontinuous pieces of land may make up the first one or several concessions. These concessions, frequently termed broken fronts, may bound more than one side of a township, and on any one side may involve more than one concession.

All sub-surveys including ranges that front entirely on rivers or lakes will be designated as Broken Front (B.F.) concessions unless specifically marked as a sub-survey or a Gore. In Broken Fronts the first digit in the concession code will be the number 2, followed by a number between 1-9, depending upon the number of broken fronts and their order in the townships. The order is first of all dictated by their location in the township, where those on the north take precedence over those on the east, south and west in that order. If on any boundary there is more than one rank of broken fronts, each should be numbered in order in the above directional sequence beginning at the water's edge. The last two digits of the code will be the numerical or alphabetical (see 3.1.5 below) designation of the Broken Front, if given. If only one Broken Front exists in the township, the first digit will contain the number 2, while the next two numbers will be 00 and the last will be the numeral 1. (In short, if only one boundary is involved with one rank of Broken Fronts, the above internal rules can be ignored).

Sometimes, as in the case of Biddulph Township in Middlesex, a somewhat analagous situation arises along boundary roads which have peculiar sequences of survey lots along their limits. In such instances, where township boundaries are involved and boundary line concessions are actually designated in the survey, the first number will be a 2, followed either by a sequence number in clockwise order or a directional designate (north=1, east=2, south=3 and west=4), if such is given on the map or survey plan.



### 3.1.3 Ranges

In many instances particular roads were pushed through townships at a very early date, often before their survey was completed or even started. Along both sides of such roads lots were often laid out in ranges extending back in ranks of one or more from the road, bearing the same numerical but different directional designations depending upon the side of the road, and usually bearing no relationship to the remainder of the township survey. Range surveys that divide townships on the basis of the range road will be regarded as Ranges. The range survey on either side of a road is not to be a B.F. concession boundary but is to be coded as a Range Concession.

Where such Ranges are indicated on the map, they normally are to be designated by the number 3 as the first digit. The second digit will always bear a directional designation (north = 1, east = 2, south = 3 and west = 4). In peculiar instances, such as the Township of Southwold in Elgin (Appendix B,) there are numerous range surveys with similar directional designations so that the normal code of 3 ... is inadequate. To prevent duplicating code numbers in different surveys, the subrules below are to be followed. The range surveys are to be considered as they lie in clockwise order about the township from the top left-hand corner. Ranges which run completely across the township in any direction are to be considered where they first strike the township margin in the clockwise sequence. The first set of ranges designated as north and south of a given road in the clockwise sequence will be number 31 .. and 33 .., just as the first designated east and west will be 32 .. and 34 ... The next set will be coded in either case as 61 .. and 63 .. and as 62 .. and 64 .. followed by the next set as 7, 8, 9 if these first digits are required for differentiation. The last two digits of the code will be the numerical or alphabetical (see 3.1.5 below) designation of the ranges taken from the map or survey plan.

### 3.1.4 Gores

In some townships, usually ones in which the surveyor would appear to have been forced to make compromises due to errors or to sub-junction or earlier surveys, there are peculiarly shaped or irregular areas of land designated as Gores on the maps and diagrams. Where these are designated on the survey plans, they are to be coded with a 4 as the first digit. The second digit can bear a directional designation if so indicated on the map or a clockwise sequence number if more than one Gore appears in the township with no differential identification. The last two digits are to be numerical or alphabetical (see 3.1.5 below) if such designation is made. Most frequently however, there will be only one Gore bearing no further designation on the plan. In such cases the code designation will be 4001.





### 3.1.5 Alphabetical Designation of Concessions

Sometimes the concession numbering involves the use of alphabetical as well as numerical symbols. On the assumption that there will never be more than fifty concessions in any township, the alphabet has been assigned the numbers 51 (A) to 76 (Z). Under normal circumstances, where the alphabetical designation is not combined with a sub-survey, Broken Front, Range or Gore, the first digit will be a 5, followed by a second digit of 0, unless a directional designation also appears on the map (i.e. code indicated above (A = 51 to Z = 76). These same alphabetical code numbers without the 5 prefix can be combined where needed as the last two digits of all preceeding code systems.

Large parcels of land designated as Blocks will be considered as a sub-survey. In cases in which a double letter designation is given to a block (e.g. Prince Edward County) the code will show the letters as follows, example Block AA = 5151.

### 3.1.6 Directional Designation of Numbered Concessions

In a few cases the normal concessional numbers are complicated by directional designations with reference to a road or a river (See Caradoc or North Dorchester townships in Middlesex). In these instances the first digit will always be a 0, the second will indicate the direction (north = 1, east = 2, south = 3, and west = 4). The last two digits will be the normal numerical concession designates from 01 to 50 as required.

### 3.2 Lot Codes

As in the case of the concessions, while most of the lots can be coded by a simple transfer of a number from source to code sheet, there are certain irregularities for which special code systems must be devised. For example, in MacGregor Township, District of Thunder Bay, a 4 digit lot code must be used to accommodate lots designated by a number and a letter. In order to differentiate between the regular three digit lot code and lots designated with a number-letter combination, while restricting the irregular lot code to a maximum of 4 digits, all number-letter lots will be coded as if shown as letter-number lots. In the MacGregor Township case, for lots shown as 1H, 2H, and 3H, the coding format will be to code the letter first and the number second. The resultant codes for the above lots will be 5801, 5802 and 5803 respectively (see Appendix B). In all other cases these irregularities can be solved within a three-as opposed to a four-digit code sequence. All three digits in the code sequence can be employed in the designation of normal lot numbers which may run beyond 99 but may never exceed 399 in any given township.

The following are rules governing special cases with reference to lot codes.



### 3.2.1 Gores

Just as there can be Gore concessions so for the same reasons there may be gore lots. In such instances the first digit will always be a 4 as in the case of Gore concessions. The last two digits can be numerical or alphabetical (A = 52 and Z = 76) as they appear on the map or plan. If only one gore lot exists through the concessions of a township and is not otherwise designated, the last two digits will simply contain the numbers 01.

Gores or Broken Front Concessions which were not divided into concessions or lots will be designated in the following manner:

<u>Survey Type</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Lot Code</u>
Gore	4001	001
B.F.	2001	001

In lot surveys (e.g. Pelee Island, Essex County where no concessions exist), one arbitrary concession will be made to fulfill the concession designation in the code.

### 3.2.2 Alphabetical Designation of Lots

In all cases except that of gore lots where alphabetical designations appear, the first digit will be a 5 followed by the usual alphabetical code numbers (A = 51 and Z = 76) to avoid confusion between numerical lot designations which can run as high as 150-399.

### 3.3 Section Codes

Sectional Townships are found in the northern districts of the province. These townships are divided into sections that are numbered from 1 to 36 or more. For this type of "concession" numbering, the codes used will simply be 0001 to 0036, etc., depending upon the number of sections in the township.

### 3.4 Quarter Section Codes

Each section within a Sectional Township is divided into four quarter sections which are equivalent to township lots. Under the lot coding system these quarter sections will be designated as 001 to 004.





C. Property Classification - Parcel and Sub-Parcel Codes

The Parcel code will be a 4 digit number consisting of 3 digits for the original parcel and one decimalized digit to act as a Sub-parcel code for any subsequent splits or combinations involving the original parcel of property. All parcels will be numbered consecutively within each block of a census tract or E.A. Consequently, the total number of parcels that could be coded within each block are  $999 \times 9$  parcels (or approximately 9000).

D. Assessable Unit - Tenant Code

The tenant code will remain at 4 digits so as to allow for up to 9999 assessable units to be coded on any parcel of land.



#### SECTION IV: SUMMARY

The above coding systems proposed for the Assessment Roll Number are a response to the need for a standard and flexible system of identifying properties. We feel that the proposed system of codes is flexible enough to handle the various types of parcel groupings in the province, be they in an urban or a rural municipality. Similarly, provision has been made to allow for the numerous municipal boundary changes that have recently occurred and for those expected in the near future, especially those involving regional government.

Also incorporated into this system is the ability to code new blocks, Census Tracts, Enumeration Areas, new properties additional tenancies etc., all involved in the process of sub-urbanization.

Other quality features that exist with this system are:

- (i) it improves historical continuity of the property identifier by removing the frequently changed ward and poll numbers from the code.
- (ii) it provides for the retrieval both of census and assessment data for the same group of properties by using the same geographical identifiers (i.e. census tracts, enumeration areas, and blocks).
- (iii) it provides for a standardized system that would be implemented by our regional offices shortly after re-assessment.
- (iv) it allows for any gradual changeover from its political-census format to one of a grid geocode based on latitude and longitude.





APPENDIX A

ENUMERATION AREA MAP  
EXAMINATION SUMMARY



ENUMERATION AREA MAP EXAMINATION SUMMARY

The Region Numbers with Counties were divided into 4 major areas, Eastern, Central, Western, and Northern. During our analysis we found one major inconsistency, in that the Enumeration Area boundaries did not appear to coincide with the municipal boundaries. To clarify this point we feel that further discussion is necessary with Statistics Canada.

Eastern Area:

In the Eastern Area there were a total of 25 urban centres all of which contained block numbering. We found that the block numbering patterns used were Mixed. Mixed means that they consisted of various combinations of Random, Serpentine, and Rank patterns. There were also other numbering arrangements containing strictly Serpentine and Rank patterns.

Most of the municipalities mapped in the Eastern Area had imaginary lines, with the exception of five - Perth, Cardinal, Prescott, Arnprior, and Picton.

Central Area:

The Central Area being the smallest of the four had only 14 urban centres, all of which contain block numbering. However, the maps of Brampton and Vaughan had incomplete block numbering in certain segments. The block numbering patterns used on the Central Area maps were of a Mixed variety, with some Serpentine and Rank patterns throughout.

We found that the Enumeration Area boundaries conformed to 10 municipalities, while the remaining four of Acton, Bolton, Brampton, and Vaughan did not.

All but 4 municipalities, Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Vaughan, and Huntsville, contained imaginary lines.

Northern Area:

In the Northern Area all but 3 urban centres, Mattawa, Kapuskasing and Copper Cliff, had block numbering. The block numbering patterns used consisted of Mixed arrangements, with some Random and Serpentine patterns.

It appeared that the majority of the Enumeration Area boundaries conformed with the municipal boundaries. Of all the urban centres mapped in the Northern Area, only two, Parry Sound and Haileybury, did not contain imaginary lines in the delineation of blocks or E.A.'s.



Western Area:

The Western Area was the largest of the 4 areas consisting of 49 mapped municipalities. We found that only 7 of these did not contain block numbering, (Grimsby, Lincoln, Niagara, Thorold, Sarnia, Belle River, and the Town of Essex).

The majority of the block numbering patterns used were of a Mixed nature, containing several different combinations of Random, Serpentine, and Rank patterns.

In this particular area we found that only 50% of the Enumeration Area boundaries conformed with the municipal boundaries.

Mount Forest was the only centre that did not have imaginary lines.





ENUMERATION AREA MAP EXAMINATION RESULTS  
BY MUNICIPALITY

Sheet 1 of 2

AREA		DATA BY MUNICIPALITIES								
EASTERN										
REGION NO. with COUNTIES & MUNICI- PALITIES	BLK. NO.		BLK. NO. PATTERN TYPE			CONF. TO MUN		IMAG. LINES		REMARKS
	Yes	No	Serpén- tine	Rank	Mixed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
#1 Glengary-Dundas Stor- mount										
-- Cornwall	x				x	x		x		Serp-Rank
-- Morrisburg	x				x		x	x		Serp-Rank
Prescott-Russell										
-- Hawkesbury	x				x	x		x		Rank-Rand- Serp.Pat- tern
#2 Lanark										
-- Almonte	x			x		x		?	?	
-- Carleton Place	x		x			x		x		
-- Perth	x			x		x			x	
-- Smiths Falls	x		x (modi- fied)			x		x		blk Nos. fallen off
Leeds-Grenville										
-- Brockville	x				x	x		x		very mixed
-- Cardinal	x				x	x			x	Serp-contig random
-- Gananoque	x				x	x		x		contiguous
-- Prescott	x			x		x			x	random
#4 Renfrew										
-- Arnprior	x			x			x		x	
-- Deep River	x		x				x	x		
-- Pembroke	x			x			x	x		
-- Renfrew	x			x			x	x		
#5 Frontenac										
-- Collins Bay	x		x				x	x		No.E.A. designatio by W.Bound
Lennox-Addington										
-- Napanee	x				x		x	x		Serp-Rank



ENUMERATION AREA MAP EXAMINATION RESULTS  
by MUNICIPALITY

Sheet 2 of 2

AREA		DATA BY MUNICIPALITIES								
EASTERN CONT'D										
REGION NO. with COUNTIES & MUNICI- PALITIES	BLK. NO.		BLK. NO. PATTERN TYPE			CONF. TO MUN		IMAG. LINES		REMARKS
	Yes	No	Serpén- tine	Rank	Mixed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
#6 Hastings										
-- Belleville	x				x		x	x		Serp-Rank
-- Picton	x				x		x		x	Serp-Rank
-- Trenton	x				x		x	x		Serp-Rank
#7 Victoria										
-- Lindsay	x			x			x	x		
#8 Northumberland- Durham										
-- Bowmanville	x			x			x	x		Serp-Rank
-- Cambellford	x				x		x	x		Serp-Rank
-- Cobourg	x				x		x	x		Serp-Rank
-- Pt. Hope	x				x		x	x		Serp-Rank
Totals										
25	25	0	4	8	13	10	15	19	5	





ENUMERATION AREA MAP EXAMINATION RESULTS  
by MUNICIPALITY

Sheet 1 of 1

AREA		DATA BY MUNICIPALITIES								
CENTRAL										
REGION NO. with COUNTIES & MUNICI- PALITIES	BLK. NO.		BLK. NO. PATTERN TYPE			CONF. TO MUN		IMAG. LINES		REMARKS
	Yes	No	Serpen- tine	Rank	Mixed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
#14 York: -- Whitchurch- Stouffville -- Vaughan	x		?	?	Rank- Serp ?	x	?	x	?	incomplete map
#15 Peel: -- Bolton -- Brampton  Halton: -- Georgetown -- Acton	x x  x x		x xinc.  x x contig- uous				x x  x x	x x  x x		Blk No INC
#16 Simcoe: -- Barrie -- Collingwood -- Midland -- Orillia -- Penetang.	x x x x x			x x x	x x x	x x x x x		x x x x x		
#17 Muskoka: -- Bracebridge -- Gravenhurst -- Huntsville	x x x				x x x	x x x			x x x	Rank-Serp Pattern Rank-Serp Pattern Rank-Ran- dom.
TOTALS  14	14	0	4	3	6	10	3	10	3	1 Mun. Incomp. 1 Mun. partially incomp.



ENUMERATION AREA MAP EXAMINATION RESULTS  
by MUNICIPALITY

Sheet 1 of 3

AREA		DATA BY MUNICIPALITIES								
Western										
REGION NO. with COUNTIES & MUNICI- PALITIES	BLK. NO.		BLK. NO. PATTERN TYPE			CONF. TO MUN		IMAG. LINES		REMARKS
	Yes	No	Serpentine	Rank	Mixed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
#18 Niagara:										
-- Grimsby	Incom.		Incomplete		Incom.		x	x		One E.A. Inc.
-- Ft. Erie	x				x	x		x		
-- Lincoln	Incom.		Incomplete		Incom.		x	x		Rank-Serp. Random
-- Niagara	Incom.		Incomplete		Incom.	x		x		
-- Pt. Colbourne	x				x	x		x		
-- Thorold	Incom.		Incomplete		Incom.		x	x		
#19 Wentworth:										
-- Ancaster	x				x		x	x		Rank-Rand-Serp, Rank-Rand Error in E.A.8 Rank-Rand
-- Dundas	x				x	x		x		
-- Salt Fleet	x		x			x		x		
-- Stoney Creek	x				x		x	x		
#20 Norfolk:										
-- Delhi	x				x		x	x		Rank-Rand, Rand-Serp, Random Pattern
-- Pt. Dover	x				x	x		x		
-- Simcoe	x				x	x		x		
Haldimand										
-- Dunnville	x				x	x		x		Rand-Serp-Rank
Brant										
-- Paris	x				x	x		x		Blk #3 in E.A 457 missing
#21 Waterloo:										
-- Elmira	x				x	x		x		Rand-Rank Rand-Serp.
-- Hespeler	x				x	x		x		



ENUMERATION AREA MAP EXAMINATION RESULTS  
by MUNICIPALITY

Sheet 2 of 2

AREA		DATA BY MUNICIPALITIES								
Western Cont'd										
REGION NO. with COUNTIES & MUNICI- PALITIES	BLK. NO.		BLK. NO. PATTERN TYPE			CONF. TO MUN		IMAG. LINES		REMARKS
	Yes	No	Serpén- tine	Rank	Mixed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
#22 Wellington: -- Tw. of Fergus -- Mt. Forest Dufferin: -- Orangeville	x				x	x		x		Serp-Rand Serp-Rand  Rank-Rand
#23 Oxford: -- Ingersoll -- Tillsonburg -- Woodstock Middlesex: -- Strathroy  -- Lambeth Elgin: -- St.Thomas	x x x x  x  x				x x x x  x  x	x x  x  x  		x x x x  x  x		Rand-Serp Serp-Rand Serp-Rand  Rank-Rand Missing Blks Random  Rand-Rank- Serpentine
#24 Huron: -- Blyth -- Brussels  -- Exeter -- Goderich Perth: -- Listowell -- Mitchell -- St.Mary's -- Stratford	x x  x x x x x x		x  x		x  x x x x	   x  x  	x x  x  x x x	x  x x x x	x  	Random Vague Blk No.in E.A. 263  Rand-Serp  Rand-Serp Serp-Rank Rand-Serp Rand-Serp- Rank





ENUMERATION AREA MAP EXAMINATION RESULTS  
by MUNICIPALITY

Sheet 3 of 3

AREA		DATA BY MUNICIPALITIES									
Western cont'd		BLK. NO.		BLK. NO. PATTERN TYPE			CONF. TO MUN		IMAG. LINES		REMARKS
REGION NO. with COUNTIES & MUNICI-PALITIES		Yes	No	Serpén-tine	Rank	Mixed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
#25 Bruce:											
-- Kincardine		x				x	x		x		Serp-Rank
-- Walkerton		x				x	x		x		Rand-Serp
Grey:											
-- Hanover		x				x	x		x		Rand-Serp
-- Meaford		x				x	x		x		Rand-Serp
-- Owen Sound		x				x		x	x		Rand-Serp
#26 Kent:											
-- Chatham		x				x		x	x		Rand-Rank
Lambton:											
-- Sarnia		Incom.		Incomplete				x	x		
-- Tilbury		x				x		x	x		Rand-Serp
-- Wallaceburg		x				x		x	x		Rank-Serp
											Random
#27 Essex:											
-- Amherstburg		x				x	x		x		Irreg.Blk numbering
-- Belle River		Incom		Incomplete			x		x		
-- Town of Essex		Incom		Incomplete			x		x		
-- Kingsville		x				x	x		x		Random
-- Leamington		x				x		x	x		Rand-Rank-
-- Tw.of Tecumseh		x				x		x	x		Serp. Random
Totals											
49		41	0	3	0	39	27	22	47	2	7 Munici-palities are incomp



ENUMERATION AREA MAP EXAMINATION RESULTS  
by MUNICIPALITY

Sheet 1 of 2

AREA		DATA BY MUNICIPALITIES									
Northern		BLK. NO.		BLK. NO. PATTERN TYPE			CONF. TO HWN		IMAG. LINES		REMARKS
REGION NO. with COUNTIES & MUNICI- PALITIES		Yes	No	Serpén- tine	Rank	Mixed	Yes	No	Yes	No	
#28 Nipissing:											
-- Mattawa			x	NONE			x		x		
-- North Bay		x				x		x	x		Rank-Random Serp. Patter
Parry Sound:											
-- Parry Sound		x				x		x		x	Rand-Serp. Pattern
-- Sturgeon Falls		x				x	x		x		Rank-Rand
#29 Cochrane:											
-- Cochrane		x				x	x		x		very mixed blk. no. pattern
-- Haileybury		x				x	x			x	
-- Iroquois Falls		x			x		x		x		
-- Kapuskasing			x	Incomplete			x		x		
-- Kirkland Lake		x				x		x	x		Rand-Serp. pattern
-- New Liskeard		x				x		x	x		
-- S. Porcupine		x				x	x		x		
-- Timmins		x				x	x		x		
#30 Sudbury:											
-- Garson		x			x		x		x		
-- Copper Cliff		x		INCOMPLETE			x		x		Blk No. incomplete
#31 Algoma:											
-- Blindriver		x				x	x		x		
-- Elliott Lake		x				x	x		x		very mixed
-- Algoma		x				x		x	x		





ENUMERATION AREA MAP EXAMINATION RESULTS  
by MUNICIPALITY

Sheet 2 of 2

AREA		DATA BY MUNICIPALITIES									
Northern Cont'd											
REGION NO. with COUNTIES & MUNICI- PALITIES	BLK. NO.		BLK. NO. PATTERN TYPE			CONF. TO MUN		IMAG. LINES		REMARKS	
	Yes	No	Serpén- tine	Rank	Mixed	Yes	No	Yes	No		
#32 Thunder Bay:											
-- Atikokan	x				x		x	x			
-- Dryden	x				x	x		x			
-- Ft. Frances	x				x	x		x			
-- Kenora	x				x		x	x			
-- Geraldton	x		x			x		x			
Totals	22	20	2	1	2	16	15	7	20	2	2 municip. are incomp



APPENDIX B

SAMPLE RURAL CODES



ASSESSMENT ROLL  
NUMBERING PROJECT

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B- 1

AREA WESTERN

REGION 23

COUNTY OR  
DISTRICT ELGIN

TOWNSHIP	CONCESSION/ SECTION	CODE	LOT	CODE	REMARKS
JTHWOLD	I-V	0001-0005	1-27	001-027	
	A-D	5051-5054	1-5	001-005	
	N. Talbot Road Range East	3201	A-D, 41-49	551-554, 041-049	
	N. Talbot Road Range West	3401	46-49	046-049	
	N. Talbot Road Range North	3101	1-40, E-G	001-040, 555-557	
	N. Talbot Road Range South	3301	1-40	001-040	
	River Rd. Range East Conc I-II	6201-6202	1-10	001-010	
	River Rd. Range West Conc. I-IV	6401-6404	2-9	002-009	
	Mill Rd. Range East	7201	1-6	001-006	
	Mill Rd. Range West Conc. I-IV	7401-7404	1-6	001-006	
	Union Rd. Range North Conc. I-II	6101-6102	6-16	006-016	
	Union Rd. Range South Conc. I-III	6301-6303	4-16	004-016	
	Lake Rd. Range North Conc I-III	7101-7103	1-16	001-016	
	Lake Rd. Range South	7301	1-14	001-014	
	E. Talbot Rd. North Range	8101	4-45	004-045	
	E. Talbot Rd. South Range	8301	4-44	004-044	
	L. Erie Lots	1201	A-C	551-553	
	Gore	4101	1-4	001-004	
	Gore	4201	A-D	551-554	
	B.F.	2101	1-14	001-014	
	B.F.	2201	8-12	008-012	





ASSESSMENT ROLL  
NUMBERING PROJECT

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AREA Northern

REGION 32

COUNTY OR  
DISTRICT THUNDER BAY

TOWNSHIP	CONCESSION/ SECTION	CODE	LOT	CODE	REMARKS
LEDGER	I-VII	0001-0007	1-14	001-014	
ST. IGNACE	I-VIII	1001-1008	1-12	001-012	
PIC	I-IX	0001-0009	1-21	001-021	
BYRON	I-II	0001-0002	1-4	001-004	
HOMER	I-VIII	0001-0008	1-8	001-008	
CHIPICOTEN IS.	I-X	0001-0010	A-D, 1-11	551-554, 001-011	
	III; IV; V Conc.	0003 0004 0005	F, E Gore A, E Lots B-D	456 451-55 452-54	
	Sub-survey, Gore Lots	1001	Gore G-J, S Lots	457-460, 469	
	Block A&B	1251-1252	1	001	
	Broken Front Conc. Y	2075	26-48	026-048	
BENNETT	I-VI	0001-0006	1-12	001-012	
WARE	I-VIII	0001-0008	1-21	001-021	
OLIVER	I-VIII	0001-0008	1-19	001-019	
PAIPOONGE	A-B, I-VI	1151-1152, 1101-1106	1-35	001-035	
	A-B, I-VI	1251-1252 1201-1206	1-35	001-035	
	C-F	5053-5056	1-20	001-020	
NEEBING	Kaministikwia R.N.	1101-1105	11-25	011-025	
	Kaministikwia R.S.	1301-1306	11-25	011-025	
CONMEE	I-X	0001-0010	A-E, 1-12	551-555, 001-012	
DAWSON RD.	A-B, I-II	5051-5052, 0001-0002	A-B, 1-80	551-552, 001-080	
FORBES	A, I-VIII	5051, 0001-0008	1-16	001-016	
GOLDIE	I-VI	0001-0006	1-12	001-012	



ASSESSMENT ROLL  
NUMBERING PROJECT

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AREA NORTHERN REGION 32

COUNTY OR  
DISTRICT THUNDER BAY

TOWNSHIP	CONCESSION/ SECTION	CODE	LOT	CODE	REMARKS
INNES	I-VII	0001-0007	1-12	001-012	
PURDOM	I-VII	0001-0007	1-14	001-014	
BOOTH	I-VII	0001-0007	1-14	001-014	
NIPIGON	I-IX	0001-0009	1-16	001-016	
HELF	I-VI	0001-0006	1-16	001-016	
STIRLING	I-VI	0001-0006	1-12	0001-012	
LYON	A-C, I-IX	5051-5053 0001-0009	1-16	001-016	
DORION	I-XIII	0001-0013	1-14, A-E	001-014 551-555	
MCTAVISH	I-VIII	0001-0008	1-12	001-012	
	A-C	5051-5053	5-8	005-008	
	Ancliff	1001	1-22	001-022	
SIBLEY	I-V	0001-0005	1-10	001-010	
	Woods Location	1001	1-10	001-010	
MACGREGOR	A-C, 1-111	5051-5053 0001-0003	1-18	001-018	
	Subsurvey	1001	1A - 20Z	5101-7620	
MCINTYRE	Range Conc. A	3151	10-33	010-033	
	Range Conc. B	3152	15-32	015-032	
	Irregular Survey	1101	A-V, 1-57	551-572, 001-057	
	A	1251	1	001	
JACQUES	I-VI	0001-0006	1-12	001-012	
GORHAM	I-VIII	0001-0008	1-18	001-018	
FOWLER	I-VI	0001-0006	1-24	001-024	

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A standard property  
identifier for fnjx  
c.1 tor mai





